BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1825. No. 1848.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, will he held in the Vestry of ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, on Saturday the 24th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

(Signed) T. CARR, J. CLOW, } Secretaries.

BOMBAY,
September 16th 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday the 21st instant.

Three Cases of Fashionable Hats from Messrs. WILLIAMS and WHYTE of New Bond Street London:

viz.

Ladies Beaver Hats, Devonshire Brown, Drab, Pale Blue, and Black, trimmed, quite complete.

Gentlemen's Superfine Black and White Hats; Invoices of Perfumery, and Medicine &c. from Borrow and Dean's; Spirits of Lavender, Huile Antique, Lavender Water; Essences of Roses, Bergamot, Honey Water, &c. &c. and a few cut Glass Smelling Bottles.

Tincture of Bark, Spirits of Hartshorn, Cream of Tartar, Sal Volatile, Peppermint Seeds, West India Arrow Root, Tapioca, Refined Liquorice, Peppermint Lozenges, Scots Carraway Seeds, &c. &c.

And various other articles, to close different accounts.

Bombay, 21st September 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT The Copartnership heretofore existing in the Trade or Business of Merchants, Agents, Shopkeepers and Auctioners, carried on by and between the undersigned ROBERT BAXTER and GEORGE OSBORN under the Style or Firm of BAXTER and COMPANY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and the Debts, Credits, and Stock in Trade assigned to the aforesaid ROBERT BAXTER, as Witness our hands and Seals in Bombay. this Third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Five.

R. BAXTER. (Seal.)
GEORGE OSBORN. (Seal.)

Signed and Sealed in the presence of

RODNY KEMPT,
J. ODONNELL.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 22d Instant,

AN Invoice of Britannia Metal Curry Dishes, Tea Pots, and Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons.

An Invoice of plated Candlesticks, two Chests of Furniture Chintz, Day and Night Telescopes, a hand Organ, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingles, Snaffle Bridles, Day and Martin's Japan Blacking, Japan Ink, best White Wine Vinegar, &c.

Meadows Street, 21st Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A THEODOLITE, Rs. 85
Painted Globe Lamps, per pair, ... 120
An Iron Bedstead, 100

BY THE PIECE,

Superfine Scarlet Cloth per yard, 18½
Ditto Dark Green do. 17
Ditto Yellow do. 16½

Meadows Street, 21st September, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A CAPITAL
BILLIARD TABLE
AS GOOD AS NEW
WITH BALLS, CUES &c. COMPLETE;
PRICE Rs. 750.

Meadows Street, 21st Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A MOST Elegant Breakfast Service Containing three Dozen large Size Breakfast Bowls and Saucers, three Dozen Coffee Cars and Saucers Six Dozen Breakfast Plates, Six large Ditto, Six Sneakers. Covers and Stands, Six Covered Muffin Plates and Six Curry Dishes and Covers.

PRICE Rs. 720.

Meadows Street, 21st Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

A METAL Camp Bedstead and Bedding complete, fitted in a light Trunk, . . Price Rs. 100
New Square Bronze Stands for Argaund Table Lamps, per pair, . . . 15
A Military Saddle, ... 45

ALSO

Old French Brandy per Dozen, 10
" Madeira, ... 15
" Barsac, ... 16

Meadows Street, 21st Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT
STANHOPE
NEARLY NEW,
PRICE Rs 800.

Meadows Street, 21st Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT
BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,
IMPORTED PER GLORIOSO,
PRICE Rs. 950.

Meadows Street, 21st Sept. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 26th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

AN Invoice of Saddlery Consisting of Hunting Saddle and Bridles, spare Holsters, Head Stall and Reins, Round Martingles, Stirrup Leathers, Sursingles, Girths, watering Snaffle Bridles, and Stable Collars, &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Madeira, Shiraz Wine and Beer, belonging to the Estate of the late W. PEILL Esq. Deceased.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission a new London Built Barouchette, Price Rupees . . 3,500

ALSO

Two Pair of Six Light Lustres, Brass Mounted, with Drops Complete at Moderate Price.

Bombay, 21st September 1825.

Cursetjee Burjorjee.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform the Public, he has just exposed for Sale, at his Rooms No. 12 Hummum Street opposite Messrs. BAXTER and CO'S. an investment of handsome Pier Glasses and Coloured Prints, on a variety of Sporting and other subjects, in rich burnished gilt frames of the newest fashion; brought out by the Ship Simpson.

Amongst them, are many from works of the most celebrated masters of the English school, comprising the Bees Wing and Black Draught, Mary Queen of Scots and her Secretary, Garick between Comedy and Tragedy, Dogs Fighting and Bull Bait &c. &c.

The whole of which, will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER.

IS Expected from China in all October and will positively Sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 21st September 1825.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st September 1825.

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Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1825. No. 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH SEPT. 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 277 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having had before him frequent applications for Staff Allowances on the part of the Officers nominated to act as Adjutants to detachments of Corps, and considering that the selection of Officers for such duties should be viewed rather as affording them opportunities of recommending themselves for permanent Staff employ than as sources of immediate pecuniary emolument, claims of this description are not admissible unless the detachments shall equal the strength hereafter enumerated.

2d. Horse and Foot Artillery, when mixed on duty, to the extent of, European and Native, Rank and File 150.

Cavalry, European....200, or two Troops.
do. Native.....300, or three Troops.
Infantry European....200, or two Companies.
do. Native.....300, or three Companies.

3d. The Acting Adjutants of such detachments are to perform the duties of the Qr. Master's Department.

4th. Acting Adjutants will be allowed a Monthly salary of 70 Rupees, with which they must defray the changes for Writer, Stationery, and other expenses incidental to such temporary duties.

5th. Acting Adjutants will be nominated by Commanding Officers subject to the usual courts of confirmation.

6th. When it is found necessary to separate the wing of a Regiment for the purpose of giving it, when on a permanent station an Acting Adjutant may be allowed for the detached wing; also an "Acting Quarter Master," when the Corps is European, and an "Acting Interpreter" when it is Native; all three on the *full allowance of their respective functions.*

7th. The above number (6) is not meant to apply to the wing of a Regiment employed on active service until it shall have been three months in the field, after which two Staff Officers will be allowed.

8th. When a General of Division or Officer Commanding a Field Force may find it necessary to nominate an Officer to perform general Staff duties, such officer will be designated "Staff Officer." The appointment to be submitted for the confirmation of Government, who will decide, according to the strength of the Force, whether he shall be considered as coming under the above provisions specified in Number 4, or recognised as entitled to the Staff Pay of Brigade Major or Line Adjutant, It is however to be understood, that when the Public Service cannot suffer from the delays, the previous authority of Government is to be obtained for the appointment of "Staff Officers" of the description specified in Number 8.

Bombay Castle, 9th Sept. 1825.

No. 278 of 1825—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Edgineer Branch.

Captain Pouget to be Executive Engineer in the Deckan.

Captain Waddington to be Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach.

Lieut. Outram to be Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan (without prejudice to his present employments).

Lieut. Peat to be Executive Engineer in the Northern Districts of Guzerat.

Lieut. Grant to be Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan.

Lieutenant Foster to be Assistant to the Executive Engineer in the Deckan, to be employed at Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant Harris to be Assistant Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 10th Sept. 1825.

No. 279 of 1825.—Lieutenant Henry Stone of the 17th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry having furnished a Medical Certificate of the necessity for his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1825.

No. 280 of 1825.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Orange facings of the Light Cavalry be changed to white.

2d. The facings of the European Regiment are likewise to be changed to white with gold lace. These alterations to be made in the Clothing due on the 1st January next.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 15th September 1825.

Mr. Thomas H. Binny, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut of Surat.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MY DEAR SIR,

In looking over some papers the other day. I found the enclosed poem, which, perhaps, may be acceptable to some of your readers. It was written by a young friend and chum of mine, during the Napaul campaign in which he fell, while we were both endeavouring, with a small detachment, to dislodge a party of Goorkas from a strong position on the overhanging brow of a hill above us.

The images and phraseology will be obscure to some, and too familiar to others.

The events of the Goorka war, to which it relates, are still fresh in the recollection of your readers to the Eastward.

The disastrous repulses of our troops from the *Breach* of *Calunga*, a frontier fort under Amer Sing's Government. The distruction of two detachments, at *Lummonpore*, and at Pursah on the *Bera* Nullah, all occurred in the end of 1814 and the beginning of 1815. Amer Sing Tappah, was viceroy, or "Governor General and commander in Chief" of an extensive tract of mountainous country between the river Gogra on the East and the Setledge to the West, which had been subgugated cheifly by himself. His son *Runjore* holding there a subordinate command, discomfited part of a British army in its approach, and afterward successfully resisted the whole, in his fort of Jaituk, which, from a neighbouring Pagoda, was sometimes called *Jumpta*. In this place he held out until compelled to follow the fortune of his father.

The brilliant operations and generous policy of Sir David Ochterlony need little recapitulation. He finally encountered the concentrated forces of Amer Sing, who led them, on the heights of *Malown* on the memorable 15 and 16 of April 1815, where, after gaining a decisive and important victory, he compelled the Nepalese Chiefs to cede the whole of the provinces ruled by him to the British Government.

Returning immediately afterward to *Catmandu*, their capital, he urged his countrymen to continue the war, not only in defence of the Parent state but to regain what he had lost. His conqueror had in consequence to invade Nepal itself. The General in one night turned the impregnable defences of the *Cheria* ghati mountains, by leading two brigades of his army through a deep rugged and picturesque defile, which the enemy had reckoned impassable. The Goorkas however made a stand on the further range of Mackwanpore, bordering on the river *Rapti*. After being a while successful, they were charged by H. M. 89th Regt. at the head of a re-enforcement, and overthrown with irretrievable loss. "The Eagle" in the verse, alludes to a trophy won by this Regiment in Spain, and borne on its colours. About the same time a detachment from this army defeated the redoubted *Runjore* at a place called *Hurriapore*. His favourite corps was called *Chandke pultun*, and the men composing it wore crescents in their turbans. This youth was thought to leave the field prematurely. Amer Sing died soon after.

He was superstitiously devout and bigotted even in the opinion of Goorkas. A Statue of, the Goddess Parvate was found in his quarters at Malown broken by a shell.

At the commencement of the poem, this person is supposed to address the young Raga of Napal and it is needless to add that they are Amer Sing's feelings which the author endeavours to conceive and embody throughout.

A SUBSCRIBER.

DOAUB AUG. 29TH 1825.

AMER'S VISION.

What Planet cursed thy natal morn,
That in the Spring of youth's career,
And to the mountain warriors dear,
My Prince should be of Empire Shorn,
By bending to the breath of Fear?
Behold Calunga's gory breach,
The charnel-mounds of Summonpore,
And skulls that whiten Bera's Shore!
What minion now, shall boyhood teach,
That Goorka's wrath is fate no more?
Again, the insatiate Chief of Gour,
Whose voice, aroused since fervid youth,
To Man speaks Liberty and Truth,
Arrays Britannia's eastern power,
To crush the Free, unstayed by ruth,
Lord of the Plain! still triumph there,
Be monarchs chain'd, and kingdoms riven,
The unenslaved to Desarts driven,
But, Casteless Tyrant, shun, beware
The Realm that mingles Earth and Heaven!

Our groves shall teem envenom'd loads.
To taint the breeze, in waters flow,
On Midnight arrows rack the foe,
Whilst ranged on cliffs, the shrines of Gods,
We lay the last invaders low!
From Nassyr, plum'd with my renown,
I seek no more that pitying grace,
Which bade me yield Dominion's mace,
When Glory's Shrowd on high Malown,
Had wrapp'd the bravest of our race,
Come wild Asoor,' yet Thraldom's brand,
From me receive the fate ye gave,
Or let me earn the soldier's grave,
Before the banner of thy land,
Within the southern Island wave,"
With Doubt distracted, Amer flew,
Where Gods approved his early vows,
And sainted men events foreknew,
From Mahadeva's mountain spouse,
—Lo.' Sudden Darkness, as a flood,
Involv'd the Fane and martial dame,
As O'er the dying fiends she stood,
With Slaughter stained respiring flame,
And now before his wildered sight.
The Giants firey glance awakes,
Parvati sheds unearthly light:
While life convulses all her snakes,
He hears them hiss, her lion howl,
And Sees through limbs all flexile grown,
The advent of pervading soul
Possess, inspire, and move the stone!
Catmanda's turrets seemed to rock,
When these denouncing accents broke.
Patriot! I have heard thy prayer,
Certainty shall calm despair:
Western hands will wrest the sword,
From Goorka's vice enfeebled Lord,
Far thy opposeless standard flew,
As Eagle scream'd or Cedar grew,
And kings and realms fell prostrate then,
To Might inborn of equal Men,
But soon to shame was Triumph changed,
By fettering Rule and foreign Pride,
When Chiefs inflated and estranged,
Disdained the warrior at their side,
And Rapine now, with broken Faith,
Which Brama's peaceful Gourites slew
Attracts the bolt o' Heavenly wrath,
See, Lowland thunder bursts on you!
Dread Yama, speed through Nature's gloom
Thy Herald from the throne of Doom!"
Her sable tresses lash the ground
Earth, trembling to Ananta's spine
Gives, issuant from the yawning wound,
A form terrific yet divine
His brain, an orb of scorching fire,
Irradiates his insculptur'd brow:
May Amer brave that aspect dire,
To note Symbolic Horrors now.
" I see, he cries proud Nassyr's van,
The chasm dire untrod by man,
Where Sky-girt rocks o'er browing, gleam
Through forests in the midnight beam.
Alas outdone! away, away,
Nor guard those travell'd paths till day,
Else Morn shall see the western spear
Aligning plunge on Goorka's rear,
O'er Cheria's peaks their Eagles sail:
Haste now, while further steeps they scale,
Flash wide the Beacon's warning ray,
And with the Sabre's mortal sway,
Bid tenfold thousands rushing swell.
On Scattering ranks, the charging yell!
—Does Fate relent? the Christians reel,
Before the mountain surge of Steel,
Though Fire-womb'd globes, on Bannou's breath
Exploding, shower the Hail of Death;
Triumphant let the war-horn ring!
Why mounts yon Eagle's forward wing?
Beneath his shade what Bands advance?
Whose hands protend the levell'd lance?
Wide burst the tumult of dismay!
Renown disowning Ruin's day,
Our legions flee the deathful thrust;
But vollies lay their heads in dust,
Till Indra darts his blinding leven,
And shrowds them in the storms of Heaven.
Our doom is seal'd on Raptis shore:
Yet Hurrea's Pass renews the roar,
My son's bright name is stain'd with flight:
His Moons have set in clouded night;
The hands that guarded Jumptas Fane,
Are low among the vanguish'd slain!
Runjore! Runjore! can age abide,
This term of Glory, Power, and Pride,
To see thee sunk with lost Nepal,
And foreign Thraldom brood o'er all,
Whene'er he stoops bedimming day,
To rase the last of Hindu Sway.
Yet, Spirit, turn if vengeance dread,
Beneath that cresting Raven's wing
Emblazon thy revealing head
Away, her mantling plumage fling!"
" Hush! vetulas of Doom, but shew,
To man his sum of ills below;
Ere change's coming thou shalt be
Immortal and foretaught as he!"
Whilst thus Iman's daughter said,
Return'd the Noonlight's vanish'd blaze,
Disclosing, as the Darkness fleed,
But Priests and Marble to the gaze.
Yet never more might Amer part
The bane of that portentous light,
Of Goorka's ruin, from his heart,
Which, withering ceased beneath the blight.

GLOSSARY.

ANANTA.—The great Serpent which according to Hindu mythology, supports the Earth on his neck.

ASOOR.—A Gigantic Demon, inimical to the Gods.

CEDAR.—This tree is seen only in the mountains of India.

CLIFFS.—The Throne's of Gods. Almost every eminence in Nepal is a place of worship from its resemblance to the emblem of some deity.

ENVENOMD LOADS.—The Goorkas used poison as a justifiable weapon in war.

GOORKA.—The original Principalty of the reigning dynasty of Nepal, and also an inhabitant of it, Their Army imitated the discipline and dress of Europeans.

GOUR.—Gounter. A name of Bengal and one given to its inhabitants. One cause of the war was the murder of some of the Company's subjects by the Nepalese.

INDRA.—The God of Thunder. The pursuit of the enemy at Makwanpore was Stopped by a thunder Storm.

NASSYR.—or Nuseer o Dowlah, A title conferred on General Ochterlony by the Emperor Shah Allum.

PARVATE.—Wife of the god Siva on Mahadeva and daughter of the mountain Hemalla or Imauns.

SOUTHERN ISLAND.—Nepal is so styled in Sanscritworks.

VETULA.—A ministering Spirit of the Gods.

YAMA.—God of Destruction &c.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*&lookingup.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 9[illegible] B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1825.

CRICKET REVIVED.

We at all times feel infinite pleasure in announcing amusements, which tend to counteract the effects of this enervating climate by rousing the spirits from apathy, and the physi[illegible]minine indolence, which is generally rewarded with premature old age, "skin hanging in drapery, and muscles reduced to packthread."

The cricket players are now preparing to resume their exercise, for the cold season, and several grand matches between men in the Queens Royals, from the famed counties of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, are on the *tapis*, &c. &c.

A meeting will take place tomorrow at four o'clock, on the ground near the Racket Court, and the play will continue at the same hour, on every succeeding Thursday throughout the cold weather.

Tents, it is understood, are to be pitched for the accommodation of ladies, and as the Cricketers are all to be dressed in an appropriate uniform, we anticipate one of the most gay and annimated scenes, that has ever graced our island.

By a letter from Perdanha, we have received information of a skirmish on the Run, between three hundred Meyanas, and a small party of 75 troopers and 47 Infantry under the command of Lt. Fawcett; in which, the Binditti were completely routed, and compelled to retreat through the swamp, after losing a considerable number of men. The hurried fire of the enemy was so badly directed th[illegible] no lives were lost on our side, and only o[illegible] Havildar wounded.

We have frequently mentioned, the de[illegible]dations committed by bands of Meyan[illegible] Cutch, and on the borders of Guzerat, w[illegible] our Military establishment has been con[illegible]ly harrassed, by rapid movements, to ch[illegible] progress of these numerous predatory [illegible] towards the interior; and we are now h[illegible] to find that effectual measures are about to [illegible] adopted, for the better securing tranquill[illegible] in that part of the country, and enforcing [illegible] higher respect for the British flag, as also the treaties which have been formed under its influence.

For this purpose, we hear, that a detachment is shortly to embark, consisting of the 6th King's and flank Companies of the 2d European and 3d N. I. Regiments, with a suitable train of Artillery, which, when joined by a body of Cavalry from Kaira and other troops in the vicinity, will form a force near 7000 strong, to be commanded, report says, by Col. Napier, as Brigadier. The Amherst H. C.'s Cruizer, and Palinurus will proceed to Mandivie; and the Bombay Castle, Glorioso, Simpson, and Caledonia, are taken up as transports for the troops.

The Inhabitants of Cutch, are for the most part a warlike race of people, and the Chiefs have long boasted of their independence; pretending that the country they inherit, has withstood all attempts at invasion, since the creation of the world: and the reports we have hitherto received, regarding their peculiar natural advantages for defence, somewhat justifies the vanity; for the interior abounds with hills and impenetrable Jungles, where many of their forts and fortified villages, are invulnerable to an army without the aid of artillery; in addition to which, the whole country is in a measure isolated by the Run, or rather Erun, an extensive swamp, which during a great portion of the year is impassable: yet notwithstanding, these increasing depreda-

tions of the Meyanas from Sinde, prove they are by no means able to defend themselves.

The sovereigns of Cutch, like most other despots, were occasionally obliged to concede privileges of a humiliating nature, to those classes, which had been most active in support of their power, amongst whom the Meyanas appear to have been favoured in a singular degree; for, it is said, in consequence of their having saved Khingur, a prince who reigned about four hundred years back, from destruction, they were rewarded with the extraordinary right to plunder with impunity, which is still, perhaps in some measure countenanced by his descendants, who consider themselves bound to refrain from punishing any of that tribe: but as it frequently subjects them to great inconvenience, it has not been uncommon to request their neighbouring chieftains, to inflict wholesome chastisement, and thus evade a stipulation of which, their sense of honour prevents a direct violation.

But this remnant of barbarism is not confined to Cutch, for in many places inhabited by Bheels, periodical depredations are allowed; and we believe that in the vicinity of Purtaubghur, there is still a custom at an annual Fair, of granting two or three days for open plunder; after which, the merchants and dealers are suffered to carry on their trade perfectly secure, and unmolested.

Our brother of the India gazette appears to be surprised, at the the complaisance, with which a certain society in England, has refrained from endeavouring to suppress the Memoirs of a lady, whose celebrity has not been entirely owing to her devotions at the shrine of Diana: but what will he say on reading in an extract, we have made, from a London paper, that the publisher himself was actually one of that most respectable and impartial body; who some years since in their holy zeal and laudable spirit of persecution, ran their heads against a wall in Piccadilly, when doubts were entertained which was hardest, but as the said wall continued uninjured, after many weeks desperate assault, it was discovered that the heads of these virtue-forcing battering-rams were very soft indeed, and equal to little more than the destruction of a gipsey's booth, or upsetting an E. O. table at a country Fair.

Notwithstanding the high aristocratic tone of the French cabinet, it seems by no means indifferent to the advantages of an eastern trade. We formerly mentioned the successful negotiations which had been carried on with Turkey and Egypt; and we are now informed, that Le Viscomte Desbassayusde Richemont has arrived in Persia, as Envoy from the King of France; the object of whose mission, we believe, is the re-establishment of that friendly understanding between the two courts, which had been considerably weakened by the mistaken policy of former plenipotentiaries; and to effect a treaty of commercial intercourse.

His reception was marked with every attention and respect due to the rank he holds, and the importance of his mission. An escort with a suitable establishment were ordered to attend him, and the accommodation of apartments provided at the house of the Prime Minister.

We understand his Excellency is expected shortly on a visit to this Presidency.

It has long been a practice in London, for pickpockets to cry "stop thief," by which they frequently escape the pump, the horse-pond, and house of correction. The Editor of the English John Bull has taken the benefit of example, and for some time escaped detection in his errors, by directing the public attention to those of his cotemporaries; but as the cunning of a sharper seldom succeeds if exercised often in the same way, so, John Bull has not only been detected in falshood, but far from being correct in other respects his ignorance has of late, been equally apparent with his propensity to sully the fair fame of others. Amongst the many proofs of his slender information, or what is worse, a wilful attempt to impose on the public, is a mis-statement regarding the arguments of Mr. Twiss on the Catholic question, and having the acts alluded to, before us, we had written an exposition of the fraud; but, subsequently, meeting with an article on the same subject in an English newspaper, we shall insert it instead, in order to avoid the accusation of plagiary.

"*John Bull* is resolved to serve the Protestant cause by an exemplary correction of Mr. Twiss, whom he charges with various blunders, and among them, with mistaking one Statute for another. "In the first place," says *John Bull* strange as it may appear, there *is no such preamble* to the *Test Act*, 25 *Charles II cap.* 2, as that which the newspapers pretend to say Mr. Twiss *quoted*, and *upon which all his argument were founded.* The preamble contains about twelve words, and in it there is *no mention* either of the *divers good laws* previously enacted *having failed* of their desired effect, *nor* is there any mention or *allusion* therein, *or elsewhere, to the Popish Plot.*" There is indeed no such preamble to the *Test Act*, 25 *Charles II.*; nor is there any mention or allusion *therein* to the Popish Plot: and, indeed, the foresight of our ancestors, would have been more than ever to be admired if there had, inasmuch as the Popish Plot was not *invented* till more than five years after that preamble was written. But the Test Act, 25 Charles II. is *not* that which Mr. Twiss quoted, or upon which all or any one of his arguments were founded. But his arguments, in common with every other discussion of the original tests excluding Catholics from Parliament, are founded upon the Act of 30 Car. II., Stat. 2. which first enacted that the declaration against Transubstantiation should be a condition of eligibility into the Legislature. And the words with which this enactment, begotten in the paroxysm of the Popish Plot, but apparently waiting now for a more real and imperious danger to dissolve its obstinate existence, was ushered into the world, are precisely these: "Forasmuch as *divers good laws* have been made for preventing the increase and danger of Popery in this Kingdom, *which have not had the desired effects*, by reason of the free access which Popish recusants have had to his MAJESTY's Court, and by reason of the *liberty* which of late some of the *recusants have had*, and taken, *to sit and vote in Parliament*; wherefore, and *for the safety of his Majesty's Royal Person* and Government, be it enacted, &c." And the exclusion *was* enacted accordingly, after fierce debates respecting its various clauses, carried on in the feverish intervals of the examinations respecting the Popish Plot, which so fearfully endangered "the safety of his MAJESTY's Royal Person and Government." Upon such a state of facts was it not valiant in *John Bull* "to talk about *mistaking one Statute for another*," and to affirm that, "*there is no such passage as that which M... either quoted, or is said to ...y statute whatever.*" He then ... the position of Mr. Twiss, that till toward the end of CHARLES II.'s Reign (that is, until about five years before the last mentioned Act), the only principle known to the Constitution was that of general eligibility; and expatiates on the alleged blunder of having overlooked the statutes 3 JAMES I. chap. 5, and 7 JAMES I, chap. 6, by which persons convicted of having refused the test therein prescribed, are disqualified from every office, or charge in the Common-wealth. Any uninformed person reading this accusation, as connected with this subject, would be led to suppose that the test prescribed by these two Statutes must be some religious test—some disclaimer of transubstantiation; or, at the least, some renunciation of the Papal Hierarchy. No such thing. The test, which these two Statutes thus require, contains not one word about any point of faith, or any question of supremacy, ecclesiastical or spiritual, and is no other than the *Oath of Allegiance*, which *all* subjects (Catholic as well as Protestant) can satisfactorily and equally take---which they take at this day in the more cogent edition of 31 Geo. 3, c. 31; and which, until the Act of 30 Car. 2, coupled the religious declaration with it, they actually sat in Parliament by taking. And it was precisely because that oath of allegiance, and the Parliamentary oath of supremacy, imposed by 5 Eliz. chap. 1 (from which, by the way, all persons of or above the rank of Barons were exempted, s. 17) had not the operation of a religious test at all, but were mere tests of civil loyalty, and *therefore left Catholics eligible* as well as Protestants; that the Anti-Catholic Act of 39 Car. 2. was passed, which not only excluded the Peers indiscriminately with the Commons, but moreover, *for the first time, introduced into the law of Parliament, a test of religious belief* (in the shape of a declaration against transubstantiation), which was of a nature, absolutely unheard of in any branch of constitutional law, until about five years before, when, by the Test Act, it had been made a condition of appointment to office Until the 30th Charles 2, not only had Catholics in general been eligible into, and actually serving in the House of Commons, as well as of Peers; but even Popish recusants had sat and voted. Three or four times before, in that very reign, had Bills been introduced into Parliament for disqualifying them, and *each time rejected*, and it was at the date of the Popish Plot, that, for safety to the KING's person and government, the Legislature first consented to secure the exclusion by a religious test. Probably, however, as *John Bull* insists on the position, that before this last statute they were already excluded, Mr. Twiss must be content to stand convicted of ignorance as to the effect of the two statutes of JAMES; for he cited no better authority in support of the doctrine of general eligibility, than that of a very old-fashioned writer, who lived as long ago as the reign of that same JAMES (by name FRANCIS BACON), who cannot be supposed to have been so enlightened as the *John Bull* of this nineteenth century. Only it is a little odd, that the makers of the before-cited preamble to the statute of JAMES II., those long-sighted statesmen whom *John Bull* so much admires, should themselves have fallen into Mr. Twiss's mistake about the previous liberty of Catholics to sit and vote in Parliament, and should have taken the trouble to pass a new and sharply-contested law, for the mere purpose of disqualifying a set of people who were disqualified already.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Henry Hobson, 26th Regt. N. I.

Ensign G. I. Graham, 6th Regt. N. I.

Captain P. Hunter, 1st Regt. Li. Cay.

Lieut. Prescott, 5th Regt.

Ensign Duncan, 5th Regt.

Lieut. and Quarter Master Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.

Capt. F. Foster, 67th Regt.
Quarter Master J. Dixon, 4th Drag.
Major Algeo, H. M. 6th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjt. Blachley, Inv. Battalion.
Ensign James Pope, 1st European Regt.
Lieut. Elder, 1st B. E. Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 16th, Ship Bombay Castle, Wm. Durant, Commander, from China 17th June, Manilla 11th July, touched at Anger 18th August.

19th, Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Commander, from China, 2d July, Pegu 22d Aug.

20th, Portuguese Brig Viajante, Captain F. Candido de S. Carvalho, from Rio de Janeiro.

DEPARTURES.---18th, Arab Ship Derria Beggey, Seyed Abdull Raymon, Nacqudah, to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---Recovery, for London.
Calcutta, for Liverpool.
Arab.—Psyche, Persian-Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES—August 24. Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, for Arracan.

The French Ship Constance, Gateau, for Mauritius and Bourbon, is expected to sail immediately.

His Majesty's Ship Boadecia, having on board His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, C. B. finally sailed from Saugor for Rangoon, on the 27th Instant.

The undermentioned Vessels gone to Sea from Saugor; viz.

August 25. His Majesty's Ship Tamar and H. C. Armed Ketch Trusty.

August 27. Gilmore, Sultan, Alexander, and Hydroos.

August 28. Barretto Jnnior, Bark, Jop and Georgian American.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---August 31, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, from Sincapore 5th July, and coringa 13th August; do. Ship Boyne, T. Lewson, from Calcutta 14th August; Sept. 2. Ship Eliza, D. Sutton, from London 19th May; do. Ship Royal George, W. Reynolds, from London 15th, and Teneriffe 27th May; 3, Schooner Fortune, J. Correya, from Vizagapatam 22d, August; do Brig Hope, Hudson, from Vizagapatam, 6th August; 4, H. C. C. Ship Guildford, M. Johnson, from Gravesend 20th, and Torbay 26th May.

DEPARTURES.---Aug. 31, Ship Norden, H. Scholdneat, for Covelong and Calcutta; Sept. 1, Ship Abbasse, Nacoda Mahomed Bein Saib, for Penang; 2, Ship Hercules, J. Heron, for Covelong and Calcutta; 4, Isabella, J. Wallis, for London; do. H. C. Ship Princess Charllotte of Wales, Biden, for Calcutta; 5, Ship Royal George, W. Reynolds, for Calcutta; 6, Ship Lord Amherst, R. Lucas, for London; 7, Ship John, Thomas Popplewell, for Calcutta; do. Ship Lady Flora, J. M'Donald, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.---At Mhow, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Captain R. S. Sutherland, of the 13th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.---At Ager, on the 19th of February, Agnes, youngest daughter of George Ranken Esq. of Whitehill.

At Cambay, on the 30th August, Margaret Elizabeth, the Infant daughter of Lieut. W. Reynolds of the Goojurat Survey Department aged eleven months.

At Baroda, on the 2d September, Charles, Robert, son of the Rev. R. Y. Keays, Chaplain there, aged one year and 5 months.

At Colobo, on the 29th August, George Lushignan Esq. deputy Secretary, Ceylon Government.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, on the 29th of August, by the Revd. T. Thomason, George Henry Smith, Esq. to Louisa, second Daughter of James Atkinson, Esq.

Lately, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Anthony Nonis, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Macklin, Daughter of the late Mr. John Macklin, of the H. C. Marine.

BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 27th August, the Lady of J. Carey Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, Mrs. Anna Maria Martin, of a Daughter.

At Allipore, on the 26th August, Mrs. John Moore, of a Daughter.

DEATHS—At Calcutta, on the night of Friday, the 26th August, at the early age of 23 years, Mr. George James Thomson, sincerely regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 25th August, Eliza L. Paschoud, the infant Daughter of Mr. F. Paschoud, aged 3 months and 20 days.

At Calcutta, on the 25th August, Ensign J. D. Montague, of the Honorable Company's Service. This young Gentleman arrived only within the current month in the Honourable Company's Ship Charles Grant.

At Calcutta, on the 25th August, Mary Ann Lindsay the infant Daughter of D. W. H. Speed Esq. aged 22 months.

At Calcutta, on the 26th August, of the Cholera, Mr. Henry Roberts, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 26th August, John Charles the infant Son of Mr. Charles Rice' aged 7 days.

At Calcutta, on the 26th August, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Richard Povey Reynolds.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 26th August, Mr. Joseph Dick, Trader, Mangoe-lane.

At Calcutta, on the 28th August, the infant Daughter of Mr. C. Martin, aged 1 day.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---At Ranipett, on the 15th August, bythe Revd. R. SMYTH, Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, to Miss SARAH LINCOLN, fourth Daughter of Mr. HENRY LINCOLN, Revenue Surveyor, Centre Division.

BIRTHS.---At Arcot, on Friday the 2d Instant, the Lady of H. T. BUSHBY, Esq. of the Civil Service, on the Madras Establishment, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 3d Instant, the Lady of JOHN ARAT HOON, Esq. of a Son.

At Arcot on the 4th Instant, the Lady of captain J. BUCKANAN, 1st cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.---On the morning of the 1st Instant, at her residence, on the Mount Road, the Lady of S. P. ARATHOON, Esq. at the early age of 28 years and 11 months, sincerely and deservedly lamented by her disconsolate husband and a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

CALCUTTA.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE, AUG. 20.

Since our last, we regret to state that the sickness and mortality have not abated. Most families have one or more servants ill, and in some we have understood that three and four domestics have been carried off within the last 3 or 4 days. Amongst the natives, Cholera is not only prevalent, but very destructive. A few fatal cases have also occurred among the Europeans, but these may be considered entirely sporadic, while with the former it is epidemic. The Mahomments have on this occasion suffered very severely. We have heard that no less than 158 Musulmans and from 70 to 80 [illegible] died in Calcutta on Friday. This mortality may partly be attributed to the fatigue and dissipation of the Mohurrum. By dissipation we mean nocturnal watching and exertion as also the promenades and wanderings about, in the heat of the day. We would not willingly say any thing harsh about the solemn observances of any people; but, convinced as we are that the Mohnrrum festival is prejudicial to health and morals, and of no vital importance in a religious point of view, we consider it as a nuisance which we should be glad to see abolished. When we use the word nuisance, we trust we shall not be accused of intolerance and bigotry, when the noise, clangor, clamour and dissipation of the ceremony and its unhealthy consequences as respects themselves, are considered, and the inconvenience every way as respects the families in which they serve.

There is no kind of reading perhaps more entertaining than memoirs of individuals. No matter how lowly the condition of the person may be, still there is interest excited by his or her memoirs. This interest a courtezan has lately turned to purposes of infamous profit, a STOCKDALE not hesitating to pander to vicious couriosity and to share the wages of the reckless modern LAIS, by the publisher of her vile disclosures. How *that* affair has so smoothly escaped the Society for the Suppression of Vice, it is not our province at present to enquire. Our business is now to take some desultory notice of memoirs of a different nature, and the examination of which confers a dignity upon curiosity, inasmuch as the individual and the events of which he treats belong to history. We have seldom, indeed, read a more interesting book than the Memoirs of FOUCHE, the Duke of Otranto. He was a most extraordinary man, cast upon extraordinary times, and possessing qualities which as a Revolutionist could not fail to advance himself, and as an Intriguer, to render him dangerous under any Government whatever, more especially one which had within it the elements of sudden and violent changes. He was, if we understand his character, a perfect disciple of MACHIAVELLI. Able, penetrating, subtle, crafty, dispassionate, not teazed with over nice a conscience, and abounding in political tact, he was a valuable adherent, but always a distrustful, and where his interest militated against his party, an unsafe [illegible]. Whatever he may have committed, or [illegible] accused of in that frightful period of [illegible] French Revolution, when all order and law were suspended, it does not appear that FOUCHE was a cruel man; and where neither private nor public interest militated against such conduct, he stands not unfrequently in the amiable light of a just and a generous one. In his memoirs he of course maintains a prudent reserve upon many points, but there is an air of truth and authenticity about the work as a whole, which renders it valuable; and where he does raise the veil of circumstances formerly little understood in England, he does so in such a manner as to make one regret that he has not been more communicative. Taking the matter even upon his own evidence alone, he was without except on [illegible] perhaps the most active and deep political intriguer of an age to which belonged a SIEYES and a TALLEYRAND. For this, Nature fitted him in the first instance—and situation seconded the natural biass; for, placed at the head of that tremendous political machine, the Police of France, he had it in his power to pursue the most complicated plans and the most tortuous intrigues. If we are to take his own word for it, however. FOUCHE in all his plans, conspiracies, or whatever they may be called, had in view the public good, although occasionally he boldly, if not honestly, avows private interests. Thus, commenting upon a bold military movement executed by AUGEREAU, in concert with others, which on the 18th Fructidor placed Paris in subjection to the purposes of a dominant party, FOUCHE says---"Previously to the 18th Fructidor

day which seemed destined to decide the fate of the Revolution, I had remained idle! The advice I gave the Director BARRAS, my suggestions, my prophetic conversations, had contributed in no small degree to impart to the directorial triumvirate that watchfulness and stimulus of which its gropings and irresolutions had stood so much in need. Was it not natural that an event so favourable to the interests of the Revolution, ought also to turn to the advantage of the persons who had founded and preserved it by their intelligence and energy? Hitherto the path of the patriots had been strewed with thorns; it was time that the tree of liberty should produce fairer fruit for those who were to gather and taste it; it was time that the high employments of the state should devolve upon men of superior abilities."---It was time, in a word, that JOSEPH FOUCHE should have something important to do, and a fat salary into the bargain.

Aware of his own value, FOUCHE refused a second rate appointment from BARRAS, and accordingly got, pro tempore, a share in the Government contracts, which was the commencement of his fortune.

He slurs over the Revolution very laconically, and briefly exculpates his own party, "who provoked it, and whence did we see it rise? From the saloons of the great, from the cabinets of ministers. It was invited, provoked by the Parliaments, and by those about the King, by young Colonels, by Court Mistresses, by pensioned men of letters, whose persons were protected, and sentiments echoed by Duchesses. I have seen the nation blush at the depravity of the higher classes the licentiousness of the clergy, the ignorant blunders of the ministers, and at the picture of the disgusting dissoluteness of the modern Babylon."

"Was it not those that were considered the flowers of France, who for forty years established and supported the adoration of VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU? Was it not among the higher classes that the mania of democratical independence, transplanted from the United State into the French soil, first took root? Dreams of a republic were already afloat, while corruption was at it's height in the monarchy! Even the example of a monarch, exemplary and strict in his morals, could not arrest the torrent. During this demoralization of the upper classes, the nation increased in knowledge and intellect. By continually hearing emancipation represented as a duty, it at length believed it as such. History itself can here attest that the nation was unacquainted with the arts which prepared the catastrophe. It might have been made to advance with the times; the king and all men of intellect desired it. But the corruption and avarice of the great, the errors of the Magistrates and of the Court, and the mistakes of the Ministry, dug the pit of destruction. It was, besides, so easy to urge to extremities a petulant and inflamable nation, one which on the slightest provocation would rush into excesses! Who fired the train? Did the Archbishop of Sens, did NECKER the Swiss, MIRABEAU, LA FAYETTE; D'ORLEANS, ADRIAN DUPORT, CHAUDERLOS, LACLOS, the STAELS, the LAROCHEFOUCAULDS, the BEAUVEAUS, the MONTMORENCYS, the UVAILLES, the LAMETHS, the LA TOUR DU PIN, the LEFRANCS DE POUPIGNAN, and so many other promoters of the triumphs in 1789 over the royal authority---did these belong to the *tiers-état*?"

He expresses remorse on account of his vote for the king's death, and adds, "But I call the God of Truth to witness, that it was far [illegible] against the monarch that I aimed the blow [illegible] he was good and just) than against the kin[illegible]ice, at that time incompatible with the [illegible]der of things." Having witnessed the [illegible] of the revolution, and narrowly escaped ber[illegible]uillotined by ROBESPIERRE, FOUCHE was naturally anxious for a stable government, and hence arose his original partiality for BONAPARTE, whose cannon (13th Vendémaire) he considered as establishing something like public tranquillity. "The crisis was awful---it was existence or non-existence. The Convention took up arms; the persecution of the patriots was stopped and the cannon of one day restored order among the croud of counter-revolutionists who had imprudently risen without chiefs and without any centre of object or union." BONAPARTE at the time was much reproached by the Royalists for firing upon the Parisian sections, but there is little doubt that it saved the city from the horrors of a counter-revolution.

Upon the arrival of FOUCHE from Milan, where he had gone as Ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic, and where his intrigues procured him the displeasure of the Directors, he found these *Routine Kings*, as BONAPARTE called them, very unpopular. The necessity of a firm and active police being felt in the Directory, FOUCHE, through the recommendation of BARRAS, willingly exchanged his embassy to become its head. FOUCHE was perfectly aware of the high responsibility of his new situation, as we may judge from these his recorded sentiments:---"The Crown was lost in 1789. from the mere incapacity of the high police, the Directors of it at that time not being able to penetrate the conspiracies and plots which threatened royalty. The first pledge for the safety of any Government whatever is a vigilant police, under the direction of firm and enlightened Ministers." FOUCHE considered written reports far superior to personal enquiry in police matters; and he was right. "I felt that the high police was not administered by memorials and long reports; that there were means more efficacious; for example, that the minister himself should place himself in contact with the men of the greatest influence, over all opinions and doctrines, and over the superior classes of society. This system never failed me, and I was better acquainted with France, veiled in mystery by means of real and confidential communication, and by widely grasping conversations, than by the heaps of written rubbish, which continually passed under my eyes."

The police of which FOUCHE writes with such a complacency about, was worse than a Panopticon. We cannot conceive a more terrific incubus upon a nation than such a police. Sooner than be subjected to its fiendish surveillance, we believe that Englishmen would infinitely prefer foregoing the benefits of society altogether, and going into "deserts vast and autres idle." The direct effect of such a system as FOUCHE's when it became perfectly organized, was, to poison all the socialities of life---to loosen the links of companionship and friendship --to sow universal distrust---and to wither the social feelings and virtues. The departments of this police were foreign and domistic, or exterior and interior. The former having two essential objects---namely, to watch friendly powers, and counteract hostialle Governments. The latter to protect the authorities, and preserve order. A large establishment of foreign and domestic spies was kept up for the consolidation of these objects, and the revenue for liquidating its expenses was levied upon the vices of the people. "I confess (says FOUCHE) that such an establishment was expensive---it swallowed up several millions, the funds of which were secretly provided from taxes laid upon gambling and prostitution, and from the granting of passports." FOUCHE defends the legal converting of vice into profit calling it a necessary evil, and so it is; for there are Christian governments that levy taxes upon odious supers itions, thus converting them into sources of profit---a system that undoubtedly must be reconcileable to wisdom and Christian principles, else would it not be pursued. According to his own ideas of police, FOUCHE in any kingdom in the world must have become a kind of second monarch. This BONAPARTE early foresaw; he dived into the deep intriguing character of FOUCHE and evinced an anxiety to clip his wings. We have seen that, according to his ideas of the police surveillance in its exterior department, he would constitute himself into a secretary of state for foreign affairs; let us consider his views of the interior police, and we leave it to our readers to pronounce upon them, satisfied that it is unnecessary to do more, to those accustomed to rational Christian freedom, than to reprint the following passage, which indicates such a dreary dislocation, and unhinging of the best feelings of human nature.

"I revived the ancient police maxim, namely, that three persons could not meet and speak indiscreetly upon public affairs, without its coming the next day to the ears of the minister of police. Certain it is, that I had the address to make it universally believed that wherever four persons assembled, there, in my pay, were eyes to see, and ears to hear. Such a belief, no doubt, tended to general corruption and debasement; but on the other hand, what evils, what wretchedness, what tears has it prevented? Such then was this vast and terrific machine, called the general police of the empire." In addition to all this FOUCHE considered himself as King Paramount of the Press, the liberty of which he more than once suspended, seizing upon the journals without warning, and without any other warrant but his own will, which became the law wherever the exigencies of the state demanded strong measures.

Odious as this system was, yet would it be most unfair to judge it by British principles, and condemn it accordingly. Let us remember what FOUCHE had seen felt, and understood; the excitements of which he had been a partaker, the horrors he had witnessed, the anarchy which he had beheld and detested, and the awful perils through which he had past. When we bear all this in remembrance, we shall be the better able to form a dispassionate judgement, and to make allowance for a tortuosity of ideas, a summariness of measures, a laxity of principles, and an indifference as to means; in one really and sincerely anxious to restore order, and to consolidate a rational system of security in times of mistrust, violence and anarchy. For the present we must forego further notice of FOUCHE's memoirs.

From the Bengal Harkaru, Aug. 31st.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Sir,---By the death of Sir David Ochterlony Bart and G. C. B. it will be generally allowed that the Indian Army has been deprived of one of her best and bravest soldiers, and the Indian Government of one of her ablest, and most distinguished diplomatists. That it requires no moment to perpetuate the fame of such a character, as long as this mighty empire shall remain under British control; or as long as the transaction of the last 30 years recorded on the page of History, shall be read with interest, I am willing with others, to allow. But if the vast empire should pass away from under our influence, which no doubt, will one day come to pass—and when our countrymen, deriving no benefit from, and probably holding no intercourse with their former dependencies, will cease to read the History of the eastern world, and the exploits of the Heroes who by their blood, and valour, maintained the ascendancy and added to the glory, and honor of the British nation shall be forgotten, then I ask what will become of the great and virtuous name of Sir David Ochterlony, it will perish, "And like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind."—This true, Mr. Editor, and pity 'tis, 'tis true; and to guard against such a consummation, is the object of my present letter.

I beg leave therefore, to propose, that a monument consistent with the greatness of the deceased, and correspondent to the respectability

of the Raisers, be erected on some appropriate spot in Great Britain, to perpetuate the memory of Sir David, by the officers of the Bengal Army. That I gave the preference to Great Britain, instead of Meerut, where his mortal remains are entered, is partly for the reasons stated above, and partly to show to the people of England, who are extremely ignorant of those subjects, and one twentieth of whom, I will venture to assert, never heard of his honored name, that India as well as Europe can produce men equally celebrated for conduct in the field, and wisdom in the council.

It may be said, that the monument ought to be erected in that land, which was the scene of all his glory and renown, but how many instances have occured in the late peninsular war, where officers who fell on the field of Battle, were buried on the ground, and to whose memory splendid cenotaphs have been raised in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's or the more humble dormitory of their own Parish Church. I need only instance the gallant Sir John Moore, whose body lies buried at Corunna, and to whose memory a beautiful Tomb has been erected at the Public expense in St. Paul's and a statue by his fellow citizens in one of the principal squares of Glasgow.

I should imagine that £2000, would build a very handsome and appropriate monument, and supposing that only ten officers out of every Cavalry and Infantry Regiment: 110 of the Artillery, and 30 of the Engineers were to Subscribe 40 rupees each, there are 20,000 rupees at once, excluding the Medical Establishment. But I do injustice to the Army in saying that the above number which is about one half ONLY, would Subscribe. I am certain that every officer either at home, or in this country, who values the glory and reputation of the Bengal Army, would willingly grant his mite to perpetuate the fame of such a man as Sir David Ochterlony, for by honoring the memory of him, we do honor to ourselves, and extend our own renown.

Your's obediently.

August, 1825, AMICUS.

EUROPE.

THE EXAMINER,—MAY 16.

HARRIETTE WILSON'S MEMOIRS.—No book, within my recollection, has made such a noise as the life of Harriette Wilson. And what is it which has produced this mighty stir? Any literary merit in the work? Assuredly not: a duller, a more contemptible publication, so far as talent is concerned, never issued from the press. But *la belle Harriette*—who was for many years a dashing courtezan, and who has lately married a certain Colonel Rochefort (a gentleman who cannot be sufficiently congratulated upon the many amiable qualities of his spouse, as delineated by herself in this book)—has taken it into her head to publish memoirs of herself; in which memoirs she gives, not a faithful narrative of a courtezan's life—than which nothing, of course, could be more dull and melancholy—but a set of caricatures (with names at full length) of most of those unfortunate persons, whether patricians or plebeians, whom either ill luck or their own folly has ever thrown into her company. In this publication of *names* consists the whole charm of the work; for, as a writer in the London Magazine has observed, strike out from these pages the names of Wellington, Argyle, Leinster, Deerhurst, &c. insert in their stead, John, William, Thomas, and Richard, and the book becomes wholly unreadable. Even if one should believe in the truth of the descriptions, this lady's own account of herself would prove her to be an ungrateful, rancorous, and most unprincipled demirep. The practice of the lady has been to write letters to different Noblemen and Gentlemen, demanding money, and threatening to quiz them in print, in case of refusal. Mr. Edward Ellice, Member for Coventry, lately received such a letter from her, dated Paris, and very properly sent it to the newspapers. But all men are not so spirited as Mr. Ellice, and a great deal of hush money has undoubtedly been paid. So that Miss Harriette has contrived to get money three several ways: money for suppressing names; money for publishing them; and (unless report is as false as her Memoirs) money for publishing, after taking bribes to suppress. Upon the whole, this book has the merit of being at once the most despicable and most impudent work that ever insulted the public eye; and you may perhaps enquire, to what disreputable publisher the world is indebted for ushering this bantling of rapacity and indecency into light? Oh! exclaim the Tories among your readers, 'Benbow, no doubt, or Carlile, or Dugdale, or some other radical.' Gently, good Tories; it is no radical who hath done this. The original publisher is one *John Joseph Stockdale*, who is, or was, a member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, a backbone Loyalist, a most vehement stickler for the Church Establishment, and a most zealous bawler of No Popery!—*Letter in the Leeds Mercury.*

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About eleven o'clock on Friday night, the family of Mr. Albert Jameson, of George-street, Bloomsbury, were thrown into a state of the greatest horror and grief, by discovering Miss Jane Jameson, a young lady of 17 years of age, in the agonies of death, from having taken poison. The discovery was first made by the young lady's cousin, who entered the chamber to retire for the night, and found her cousin lying insensibly on the bed. She alarmed the family, and two medical gentlemen were called in, who used every exertion to produce re-animation, but without effect, the young lady died shortly after their arrival: she had swallowed a large phial of laudanum. The motive for the dreadful act could be only traced to the following cause:—She had placed her affections upon a young man, the mate of one of the Honourable Company's

of the Raisers, be erected on some appropriate spot in Great Britain, to perpetuate the memory of Sir David, by the officers of the Bengal Army. That I gave the preference to Great Britain, instead of Meerut, where his mortal remains are entered, is partly for the reasons stated above, and partly to show to the people of England, who are extremely ignorant of those subjects, and one twentieth of whom, I will venture to assert, never heard of his honored name, that India as well as Europe can produce men equally celebrated for conduct in the field, and wisdom in the council.

It may be said, that the monument ought to be erected in that land, which was the scene of all his glory and renown, but how many instances have occured in the late peninsular war, where officers who fell on the field of Battle, were buried on the ground, and to whose memory splendid cenotaphs have been raised in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's or the more humble dormitory of their own Parish Church. I need only instance the gallant Sir John Moore, whose body lies buried at Corunna, and to whose memory a beautiful Tomb has been erected at the Public expense in St. Paul's and a statue by his fellow citizens in one of the principal squares of Glasgow.

I should imagine that £2000, would build a very handsome and appropriate monument, and supposing that only ten officers out of every Cavalry and Infantry Regiment: 110 of the Artillery, and 30 of the Engineers were to Subscribe 40 rupees each, there are 20,000 rupees at once, excluding the Medical Establishment. But I do injustice to the Army in saying that the above number which is about one half ONLY, would Subscribe. I am certain that every officer either at home, or in this country, who values the glory and reputation of the Bengal Army, would willingly grant his mite to perpetuate the fame of such a man as Sir David Ochterlony, for by honoring the memory of him, we do honor to ourselves, and extend our own renown.

Your's obediently.

August, 1825, AMICUS.

EUROPE.

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ships, but her family did not approve of the union; and fancying himself not well treated, he declared off, and sailed on his voyage last week. Since then she had been very low-spirited and dejected, and finally resolved upon the act of suicide, as the only means of riding herself of her troubles. The distress of the family is very great. Mr. Jameson is absent on business in Glasgow.

Bell's Weekly Messengers May 16.

THE TIMES, MAY 10.

A prospectus of a new periodical work, entitled the *Parthenon*, which is to be chiefly devoted to the fine arts has just appeared. It is particularly remarkable for the maner in which the work is intended to be excecuted, and of which the prospectus is a specimen. Though this propectus appears in the usual printed character, it is actually printed from stone. Drawings, written music, and manuscript, are introduced into the body of the letter press, and the whole is printed off at one impression. This new process, by which types are employed in lithography, and made to return impressions from lithography. It may be employed with great advantage in various ways, but particularly in works in which illustrative prints are introduced into the same page with letter press. If we may judge by the specimen, the work will be worthy of the patronage of all admiters of art. The allegorical vignette shows equal delicacy of design and execution.

EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.---A trial for murder took place at Auch, near Bordeaux, about a fortnight ago, which demonstrated in a sad degree the lamentable effects of jealousy. The accused was an interesting female, *Josephine Duprat*, about 22 years of age, and who was charged with the murder of her husband, a man of 24, to whom she had been married about eight months, after a mutual attachment of some standing. Josephine, however, was inclined to jealousy, and her husband, although not absolutely unfaithful, had frequently, by his assiduous attention to other females, given her cause to vent her complaints, and accuse him of inconstancy. He seldom took any notice of these reproaches, and only ridiculed her for the unfounded and unjust suspicions to which she abandoned herself. About a month previous to the death of the unfortunate husband, he became acquainted with a young man, whose sister, 18 years of age, was remarkable for her beauty and fascinating manners. Josephine was acquainted with this young female, although, since her marriage, she had had but few opportunities of meeting with her. On one occasion, however, chance brought them together; the innocent and unsuspecting girl spoke of the other's husband in terms that raised all the jealous passions in the breast of Josephine. The husband had not informed Josephine that he had even seen or spoken to the young female. She reproached him with his deceitful conduct, and added that she was convinced that he had bestowed his affections on her friend. He made no answer to these reproofs but walked quietly out of the house, saying that he would return in an hour. He proceeded to the residence of the young girl, for the purpose of cautioning her how she trifled with the feelings of his wife, and also to ascertain what conversation had passed between them relating to him. The young girl was absent from home: with the intention of waiting her return, he sat down by a table, on which preparations for a dinner for two persons had been made. He had not been in the house more than half an hour, when his wife rushed into the room, frantic with passion, and observing him sitting at table, apparently waiting for the arrival of his supposed mistress to dine with her, instigated by the demon of jealousy, seized a knife that was on the table, and plunged it into his breast. He fell upon the floor, and expired in two hours. She was unanimously found guilty, and without premeditation, and sentenced to hard labour for life.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.---A very tall young soldier, named *Juster*, belonging to the First Regiment of Guards, and a sailor not half as tall, named *Thompson*, were brought before the LORD MAYOR, charged with having exchanged clothes in Petticoat-lane---the former with intent to escape from military discipline, and the latter with the view of defrauding His Majesty of the suit of regimentals.

The extraordinary figure the two defendants cut upon being put to the bar, caused an universal shout of laughter, the sailor having swaggered into the Justice-room in contempt of all military stateliness and precision, and the soldier having marched up as if upon drill, with his shirt sticking out between the trousers and jacket, which were distant at least a foot from each other.

A Jew named Moses, stated, that he saw the soldier go up to the sailor, and soon afterwards observed them exchanging clothes. As soon as they were both equipped, and about to separate, the witness gave information to an officer, who seized them. The soldier said he wished to quit the army, and to try his fortune at some more lucrative profession, however deficient in glory. The sailor seemed to view the matter with characteristic unconcern, He said he had given the soldier his clothes, because the poor fellow wanted to run away.

The LORD MAYOR asked the soldier why he had deserted?

The soldier said the sergeant gave him such hard knocks, he could no longer endure the disgrace of the correction, which he declared was quite unnecessary. He had therefore determined to fly from His Majesty's service, for which purpose he asked several persons to exchange clothes with him, but was refused by all, until he came to the sailor, who readily consented to the mutual disguise. He had, he added, a particular aversion to blows, as he was a member of a respectable family, had received a good *edication*, and could read and write a little.

The LORD MAYOR told him, that both he and his comrade were now in an awkward condition, and must go back to prison until the commanding officer was informed of their conduct. The course that might be pursued with respect to the sailor would, he thought, be by prosecution, for unlawfully receiving His Majesty's property.

The sailor said the clothes he had given in exchange were also His Majesty's property, and he did not see what difference it made, whether he or the soldier dressed in red, as both red and blue belonged to the same person.

They were then locked up in the cage, which is in the outer room, and information was sent to Knightsbridge barracks. In the mean time, the soldier and sailor stripped, while the officer's back was turned, and soon appeared in their proper habiliments.

His Lordship was afterwards requested to discharge them, as the soldier was quite a simple lad, and the sailor seemed to have no idea that he was committing an offence when he put on the military garb.

The soldier had just threepence to set out with in the world when he was taken into custody; and as the sailor had not a halfpenny, they agreed to have a pint of beer to console themselves for their disappointment.

QUEEN-SQUARE.---Yesterday a gentleman named *White*, residing in York-street, Westminster, was brought up on a warrant, by John Wale the officer, obtained against him by his wife, for committing a most desperate assault upon her, deteriorating her valuable dresses, and turning her out of doors a 11 o'clock at night.

Mrs. White stated, that on Friday she returned home to her husband from the country, where she had been on a visit to her friends; and no sooner had she entered the house, than he began beating her in the most cruel manner, without the least cause or provocation given on her part. After he had thus ill-used her, she endeavoured to sooth his anger, in which she after some time succeeded; but still he remained sullen, and treated her before the servants with the greatest indifference. Next morning he resumed his ill-treatment towards her, and in the evening his temper became so violent, that she was obliged to fasten herself in her bedchamber in hopes of avoiding him, but he forced the door open with a hatchet, and began to beat her in a most unmanly manner with his clinched fists, and gave her the injuries on the eyes that then presented themselves: he then broke open her drawers and demolished all her dresses, and then took her by the shoulders and turned her out of doors. Mrs. White concluded her testimony, by expressing a hope that his Worship would in some way or other protect her from his violence, as she felt convinced that in some of his irritations he would do her some mortal mischief.

Mr. MARKLAND said he could not think but Mrs. White must have given some cause for such treatment, and requested her to tell the truth. "Is he jealous of you?" said the worthy magistrate.

Mrs. White said, she would admit that Mrs. White was of a suspicious disposition, but, said she, "I can assure you, Sir, I gave him no cause for it."

The magistrate then called on Mr. White to explain his conduct.

Mr. White, in answer to the charge, said he would admit the extent of the charge preferred against him, but said he felt himself justified in what he had done.

Mr. MARKLAND.—Nothing can justify a breach of the laws; you have assaulted your wife, and you must abide the consequences.

Mr. White said that the story of his wife having been on a visit to her friends was as false as she was in continent. The fact was, that about a month since, she eloped from her home with a fellow named Harvey, who was enabled to carry her off with the money she had stolen from him and she fled with her fellow, leaving him and a young infant that was still at the breast. He had pursued them all over the country, and at length ascertained, from a clergyman of a small parish in Worcestershire, that they were living together as man and wife. On receiving this intelligence, he formed a resolution never to see her again, or to allow her any intercourse with his child. He had never seen or heard of her till Friday, when she returned with all the impudence imaginable, and insisted on coming into the house; and after a deal of persuasion he allowed her to enter, and when she had gained her end, she began to aggravate him in a manner he could not well describe, and declared that the child she was now pregnant with belonged to her paramour, and, thus worked up to the highest wrath, he committed the offence alleged to him.

Mr. MARKLAND said he felt for his situation: but still he had no right to take the law into his own hands.

Mrs. White declared that she was induced to leave her husband on account of his ill usage to her, and that he had actually given the gentleman he alluded to 60l. to take her off his hands.

The Magistrate said, perhaps he thought he did right. He thought there were faults on both sides, therefore he should dismiss the warrant.---The complaint was dismissed accordingly.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 10.

The third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill being fixed for to-day, the avenue leading to the Gallery was crowded at an early hour, and the doors were opened at half past three. It is usual to admit the Reporters at a side door, and give them an opportunity of taking their seats, without being obliged to struggle in the rush of strangers which takes place on such occasions. To-day, however, this regulation was departed from, and the Reporters had very great difficulty in reaching the seats which they usually occupy, where only they are allowed to take notes.

A person from the Commissioners of Margate Pier brought up the Treasurer's annual account.

Mr. MONTEITH presented a Petition from certain Persons in Glasgow, against the Clyde Navigation Bill.—Referred to the Committee on the said Bill.

Mr. GORDON presented a Petition from the Commissioners of the Thames Navigation and others, praying to be heard by themselves or their Counsel, against certain parts of the Basingstoke Canal Bill.—Referred to the Committee.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL presented a Petition from the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Dumbarton, praying to be heard by themselves or Counsel, against the Glasgow Harbour improvement Bill. The Right Hon. Member presented two Petitions of a similar nature—one from Mr. Stewart; the other from Greenock.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT presented a Petition from the Clergy, &c. of Stafford, against the Catholic Claims.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL presented a Petition from several inhabitant householders of Maidstone, paying scott, on the subject of the Elective Franchise.

Sir J. OWEN presented a Petition from Pembroke, against the Catholic Claims.

Mr. F. CLINTON presented a Petition from the Dean of St. Peter's, Westminister, against the Catholic Claims.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. DOHERTY said, that the Right Honourable the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, being unable to attend in his place to-night, had requested him to present the Petition which he held in his hand; it was the Petition of the Protestant Nobility, Magistrates, and Gentry of the County of Galway, in favour of the Bill now pending for the removal of the disabilities under which their Roman Catholic brethren had so long, and, in their opinion, so unjustly laboured. The House would judge of the respectability of the signatures to the Petition, when he stated that amongst them were to be found those of the Marquess of Sligo, and Lord Clanricarde. He moved that the Petition be brought up.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD begged to assure the House that there was not a Protestant nobleman or gentleman of rank in the county, who was not decidedly favourable to the claims of the Roman Catholics; and it was worthy of remark, that this Petition came from a set of Noblemen and Gentlemen who resided in a county peculiarly Catholic, and who were therefore the better able to judge of the feelings and opinions of the Roman Catholics by whom they were surrounded. He was happy to have an opportunity of adding his feeble testimony to what had been said by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Doherty) in presenting the Petition.—The Petition was read.

On the question that it be printed,

Mr. DOHERTY said, that as that was in all probability the last Petition from the Protestants of Ireland, he was anxious to say a few words upon the whole number of Petitions which had come from Irish Protestants, either for or against the Question. He was the more anxious to do this as the Irish Protestants were the best able to appreciate the propriety and expediency of such a measure as that to be discussed that night. Against the Bill, no more than nine Petitions had come from Irish Protestants; of these nine it was not his wish to say much, but he must observe, that four of them came from parishes in a county not the most likely to view the subject impartially, as, unfortunately, party spirit and party feelings were too prevalent there. On the other hand, he found that seventeen Petitions had been presented from Irish Protestant bodies in favour of the Bill [hear, hear!], making a majority nearly equal to the whole number on the other side. He was not aware that the number of Petitions in its favour was small compared with the entire Protestant population; but the House must bear in mind, that had the feeling of the great body of Protestants been against the measure, the majority of Petitions would have been infinitely greater the other way. He was one of those who had ever thought it impossible to conciliate the Roman Catholics without also conciliating the Protestants; this, it appeared to him, they had now the power to do, and if the House in its wisdom should think with him, he called upon them to do both by carrying the Bill now before them.

Mr. S. RICE observed, that the feelings of the Protestants of Ireland were daily and hourly becoming more favourable to the political interests of their Catholic brethren; the feelings of the Irish Representatives were decidedly in its favour, and if the present Bill were lost, it would be lost in consequence of British feelings and British interests being opposed to it. He implored the House to weigh seriously the alarming consequences of such an opposition. It would be looked upon as nothing less than applying the axe to the root of British connection and British intercourse.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH could not agree with Honourable Members in stating that the feeling of the Protestants of Ireland were in favour of the Roman Catholics' Relief Bill; he had received letters from Ireland. which informed him that the feeling was strongly the other way, and that several of the signatures to the Protestant Petitions in favour of the Catholics had been obtained through fear and intimidation.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD begged, as an Irish Gentleman, and an Irish Representative, to put his personal knowledge and experience in opposition to the communication made to the Hon. Member [hear, hear!]. He took leave to give the utmost latitude of denial to the statements, but most of all, to that part of them which said that the signatures of Protestant Gentlemen had been obtained through menace [hear, hear!]. If the Protestants of Ireland were opposed to the Bill, instead of sending seventeen Petitions in its favour, they would have covered the table with Petitions against it. He assured the House that the feeling in its favour was daily increasing in Ireland, but most amongst those who were most calculated to form a correct opinion upon it [hear, hear!].

Lord ALTHORP was glad to find that the Hon. Member had put his personal knowledge in opposition to the anonymous information of the Honourable Member for Dover [hear, hear!]. It was to him somewhat singular, that they should now have heard of that information for the first time. The Honorable Member must have been aware that a Committee had been sitting up stair, and that he might, had he so pleased, have called any number of witnesses before it [hear, hear! and a laugh]. He (Lord Althorp) would not take upon himself to say, that the Protestants who signed the Petitions in favour of Roman Catholics had done so through intimidation, but he would say, that the Protestant Gentlemen who gave their evidence before the Committee had not been in any way intimidiated, and he appealed to every Member present, whether they were not decidedly in favour of the Bill [hear, hear!]? He could not help feeling, that the Honourable Member (Mr. Butterworth) had been misinformed, and that the answers given by the Right Hon. Member opposite (Mr. V. Fitzgerald), was that which the House ought to rely upon [hear, hear!].

Mr. SYKES said, the Honourable Member had made his statement from a letter which he had not read, and upon an authority which he had not named [hear, hear!]. He was bound, in fairness, to read the letter, and name its author, in order to give the House an opportunity of judging whether the writer was not some mean and worthless character, undeserving of credit or attention [hear! cries of "read, read!"].

Mr. ROBERTSON said, that he had always supported the Catholic Relief Bill, but if it was to be coupled with the Dis franchisement Bill, it was a question with him how far its supporters on former occasions were bound to advocate it under such circumstances.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH said that he had not made his observations lightly, nor without consideration. He had not gone upon the evidence of a solitary letter. Being anxious to satisfy himself, he had sent circulars to all parts of Ireland, and the answers were such as he had described. Such being the case, he felt it his duty to communicate his information to the House. He had not, it was true, made his enquiries of Members, as they were likely to be under particular obligations to their constituents [hear, hear! and a laugh].

Mr. NORTH said, that as the Honourable Member had made his statement upon the authority of letters without a name, he trusted that he, too, might be allowed to state that he had received letters—many letters—from men of high rank and professional character in Ireland, men who had heretofore been opponents to this Bill, earnestly praying that it might pass into a law [hear!]. From men, too, who certainly had not been solicited by him to give their opinions [cheers, and cries of hear!]. And he must take leave to say, that opinions thus spontaneously expressed, were, to say the the least of them, of as much weight as those elicited by the Honourable Member's circulars

[hear, hear! and a laugh]. He could not pretend to say what were the precise terms of the Honourable Member's inquiries; but he trusted he (Mr. Butterworth) asked whether the Protestants of Ireland were favourable to the Catholic Cause, and at the same time, expressed a hope that they were so [loud laughter].

Mr. M. FITZGERALD (the Knight of Kerry) assured the House that the Protestants of Ireland were not to be intimidated and it was but a poor compliment paid to them by the Honourable Member, in his over zeal for the Protestant religion, to say that their signatures had been obtained [hear, hear!]. The Honourable Member had sent his circulars, and had detailed to the House the answers returned to him. If any Honourable Member were to open a shop in this country for the reception of bigotry and hyprocrisy] loud cheers from all parts of the House], there was no doubt but he would find ample contributions to it. The Honourable Member avoided applying to Irish Members for information, because, forsooth, they might be under obligations to their constituents:—why he for one was under many obligations to his constituents, and he assured the Honourable Member that those constituents were as assentially Protestant as his (Mr. Butterworth's) could be [hear, hear, hear!]. And it was because they were so, that they wished to remove the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured. The Protestants of Ireland were not to be cajoled [hear, hear, hear!]. He hoped the House would reject those calumnious and malicions reports which originated in the worst feelings, and were circulated for the most despicable purposes [hear!]

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Returns were ordered of the Bank of England Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation for the four years ending the 1st of April, 1823, distinguishing their value; also similar Returns up to April, 1824.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented three Petitions against the Clyde Navigation Bill, from the Shipowners and others of Greenock.

Mr. S. WORTLEY presented a Petition from Leeds, in favour of the County Courts Bill.

Lord NUGENT presented a Petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, from Layton Buzzard. It was signed by both the Churchwardens, the principal inhabitants, and the Dissenting Minister of the place. His Lordship expressed his pride and pleasure in presenting it.

Mr. S. RICE presented a Petition from certain Merchants and Traders of Belfast, complaining of the high dock dues at Liverpool. Also a Petition from the Inhabitants of Limerick, praying an alteration of the Laws relating to Deserted Children in Ireland.

Sir R. WILSON presented a Petition from the Sawyers of Southwark, against the re-enactment of the Combination Laws.

Mr. Alderman WOOD prensented a similar Petition from the Ladies' Shoemakers of London. A master in the trade had some time since assured him (Ald. Wood) that the men were not sufficiently paid.

On the question that the Liverpool and Ireland Postage Bill be read a second time.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY complained of the rate of travelling on the North road, and asked the nature of the new regulations, which fell with peculiar hardship on the town of Newcastle. The extra expense would amount to 30,000*l.*, without any correspondent advantage to Edinburgh or the North of England.

Mr. HERRIES said, that the object of the Post-Office had only been to accelerate the correspondence between different parts of the kingdom. It had been represented that a change was necessary in the transmission of the mail to Edinburgh. A report was in progress regarding the shortest line of road, and the changes recently made were rather experimental than otherwise. It was hoped that a whole day might be saved between London and Edinburgh. The Bill on the Table was to effect this object for Ireland.

To a question from Sir N. COLTHURST, Mr. HERRIES said, that he had ordered a statement of the difference in the rates of postage in Ireland to be laid before the House, as the general report could not be laid upon the table this year.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. PEEL presented Petitions, against the Catholic Claims, from Norwich, Olney, Thelwall, Walworth, St. Ann, Westminster, Edmonton, Bursthorp, the Dissenters of Lisle-street; Kilsyth, and Burnt Shields.

MANCHESTER PETITION.

Mr. PEEL also presented a Petition from eleven Magistrates and 28,000 inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, against further concession to the Roman Catholics.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS (on the question that the Petition be brought up) said, that it was not to be taken as expressing the sentiments of the inhabitants of Manchester generally, but of a certain party, who had not dared to call a public meeting. All sorts of contrivances had been used to obtain signatures to the Petition; it had even been exposed in the public streets, and a gentleman was in the lobby of the House, who saw boys affix their names to it. Constituted as the Magistracy of Manchester was, consisting of persons of the political faith only, he did not expect that they would set an example of superior liberality in principles, opinions, or practice. Some of them, indeed, had been zealous advocates for the establishment of Orange Societies in Lancashire, in order, if possible, to introduce into that county the religious animosities that at present disturbed Ireland. Application had been made by the leaders of the Anti-Catholic party to Methodistic and Calvinistic Ministers to receive the Petition into their chapels, but in the Methodist chapels only; he was happy to say, had signatures been appended. In fact the document deserved no other epithet than that of a "hole and corner" Petition; and since it had been got up, application had been made to the Borough Reeve to call a public meeting to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the Catholic Clams, and after five hours discussion, it was resolved in the affirmative by a majority of at least three to one. He rejoiced that the great town of Manchester had set this example of liberality to the rest of the kingdom; he thought that a great change had taken place in the feelings of the great mass of the people upon the question of Catholic rights, and he had said that the inhabitants of Lancashire, formerly hostile, were now indifferent; but he had little expected that in the course of two days and a quarter, three times as many signatures would have been subscribed to the Petition in favour of the claims, as had been procured by all kinds of artifices in the same space against them. Such was the fact, and the Petition which his Noble Friend (Lord Stanley was instructed to lay before the House contained more than 8000 names. At least 1000 signatures had been behind in Manchester, upon sheets not sufficiently filled, and could sufficient time have been allowed, 10 or 15 more might have been added in a very few days. The Petition in the hands of the Right Honourable Secretary, in fact, spoke any thing but the sentiments of the people of Manchester at large.

Mr. PEEL said, that it had been his practice to present to the House the various Petitions entrusted to him without comment; they had none of them been prepared or subscribed at his instance or suggestion. In justice to the Petitioners who had now confided the statement of their sentiments and wishes to him, it was, however, absolutely necessary for him to say a few words. Of course he knew nothing personally, but he was instructed positively to deny the allegations of the Honourable Member. The Petition did not profess to be more than "the Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Manchester and Salford," and it did not arrogate to itself to express any thing more than the opinions of those who had subscribed it. When the Honourable Gentleman said that it had been got up by those who had not dared to call a public meeting, he ought to have added the reason why a public meeting against the Roman Catholic Claims had not, in fact, been convened. The promoters of the Petition had applied to the Boroughreeve for the purpose of having a meeting; and when that Gentleman addressed the assembly, which was subsequently called, with a contrary object, he had done the present Petitioners the justice of saying, that it was by his advice that a public meeting had not been held: the consequence was, the private meeting at the Bridgewater Arms in deference to the opinion of the Boroughreeve. He (Mr. Peel) had also been informed, that several sheets had been withheld by the Petitioners, because they were found to contain the signatures of boys; in order, if possible, to procure the rejection of the Petition, or at least to injure it in the opinion of the House and the country, he had been desired to mention that certain individuals, unfriendly to its objects, had endeavoured, and in some instances, had succeeded in endeavouring, to get the signatures of boys to the Petition: this fact might, if necessary, be established. Whatever objections might be urged to it, the Petition undoubtedly spoke the sentiments of 28,000 inhabitants of a town, in importance second only to the metropolis.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE observed, that between two and three thousand signatures had been left in Manchester, which could not be subjoined to the large roll about to be laid upon the table. At the public meeting, it was true that a Petition in favour of the claims had been voted, but the fact, he understood, was, that the benches had been so filled by Roman Catholics, that the Protestants could not obtain admittance in order to hold up their hands to the contrary. He was convinced that the strongest possible feeling animated the inhabitants of Manchester generally, against the Bill now in progress for granting relief to the Roman Catholics. He hoped that the Petition would

receive that attention which the number and respectability of the signatures demanded.

Mr. B. WILBRAHAM saw no reason why the other Magistrates of Manchester should be stigmatised, because some of the body might have wished for the establishment of Orange Lodges in Lancashire. They were all satisfied that concession at this moment would be dangerous to the Constitution.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS explained.

Mr. PELL added, that the 11 Magistrates who had affixed their signatures were individuals of the highest respectability.

Lord ARSLEY begged to ask, whether a public or private meeting was best calculated to ascertain the real feelings of the inhabitants of any populous place [hear!]?

Mr. PELL only replied, that whatever might be the sentiments of a public Meeting, 28,000 of the inhabitants of Manchester were certainly opposed to the Bill, which was this night to be read a third time.

Lord STANLEY objected to the signatures of the Magistrates, who had put their names to the Petition in their Magisterial as well as in their private capacity. Those individuals had hitherto not mixed themselves with political questions, and he therefore saw with the more pain and regret that they stepped forward on this occasion, to oppose the further progress of a Bill which was necessary for the tranquillity of Ireland, and for the safety of the empire. But for the subsequent public Meeting, and the Resolutions then adopted, the Petition of the Right Hon. Secretary would have appeared to be the Petition generally of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford.

The Petition was then brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

Lord STANLEY presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of the town of Manchester, convened in public Meeting by the Boroughreeve of the said town in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. PHILLIPS would only make one observation, namely, that, with respect to the former Petition, the Boroughreeve had only been asked his opinion in a private capacity, and it did appear that he was a party well acquainted with the feelings of the best part of the town.

General GASCOYNE made a few observations, after which, Mr. PHILLIPS explained, and the Petition was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented a Petition from certain Roman Catholics and Protestants inhabitants of the town of Ardcronin, in the Barony of Upper Ormond, in favour of the Roman Catholics.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CURWEN then moved the Order of the Day, for the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. In rising to move the final reading, in this House, of so important a measure, and on so solemn an occasion the Honourable Member had never, on any former occasion, in the whole course of his experience in Parliament, felt more weightily the subject he brought before the House. Great pains had been taken out of doors, and in this House, to represent that the feelings of the people of this country was hostile to the Roman Catholics; but he firmly believed such representation to be unfounded. He was the representative of a very populous county, whose inhabitants were decidedly in favour of granting the indulgence sought to the Catholics, and in which feeling he (the Honourable Member) most cordially concurred. The restrictions which at present existed upon the Catholics, had commenced entirely upon political motives, in order to support that Prince who had been raised to the throne by the people. With respect to the supposed danger to the established Church Clergy; arising from the granting of indulgences to the Roman Catholics, in the opinion of the Honourable Member, there never was a moment at which the Church of England ought to take less alarm than at the present. There never was a moment when the established Clergy of this country stood higher in respect of their zeal, their talents, and the assiduous discharge of their duties, and therefore he was extremely sorry that so enlightened a body as that should suffer such a prejudice to operate on them. But prejudice was unfortunately too prevalent against that unhappy country, Ireland. The Hon. Member had gone to it himself with the strongest prejudices against it, but, he was happy to say, he had returned entirely cured. All those who were acquainted with Ireland knew that there was not a country in which affection was more prevalent than there; and it was very certain, that if such a country was treated with kindness, we should receive from it an abundant harvest of gratitude. We ought to grant what was asked, and we should find the good effects of it; but we ought to know, that a high-minded people, like the Irish, would never submit to be placed in a situation of degradation. An opportunity had occurred to him of observing the effect of what kindness produced in the Irish, on an occasion which was within his knowledge, and in a town within the county he represented; on one occasion the Irish assembled in a multitude and committed outrages which called for the interference of the military. This circumstance arose entirely from the destitute situation in which they were placed. They had no place of worship to go to; and on the sabbath, when other people were engaged in their devotional exercises, these unfortunate individuals had only the ale-houses and the tipplingshops to resort to. Soon after, however, by the kindness of their Protestant neighbours, a Chapel was built for them, they were reclaimed to piety and good conduct, their children became educated, and in the short space of ten years every religious animosity was buried, and no difference was recognised between Catholic, Protestant, or Dissenter. The same result would accrue, if a course of concession were adopted on this occasion. No religious enmity would exist, and the same harmony would prevail throughout Ireland as existed in the town to which he alluded, when where the "No Popery" chalkers would be hooted away in scorn. The Honourable Member concluded by moving the third reading of this Bill.

Sir HUGH ENGLIS was opposed to this measure. He thought the Church of Rome was not only unchanged, but unchangeable. The influence of the Church of Rome had proscribed all the mass of minds from the time of the Reformation. He pledged himself to prove that the Church of Rome exercised the most tyrannical system of suppression over the whole literature of the South of Europe. He would refer to the Augmentatio Sciendarium of Bacon, dated in 1659, which was renewed in 1819 and in which Locke on the Human Understanding was proscribed, and Milton's Paradise Lost denounced as impious and heretical. Not only had the system of Copernicus and Galileo been discountenanced, but even the Newtonian philosophy was proscribed by the Church of Rome: in the same situation had been placed Grotius de Belto et Pace, and Puffendorf; in short, he would venture to affirm, that he would be able to make a good library out of the books so forbidden. An Hon. Gentlemen had asked, if the Church that had been represented by Fenelon and other great man, deserved being treated with contumely? His reply to that was, that the Church of Rome was not represented by those men of genius; the Pope had condemned the works of those very men, through whom we were accustomed to look most favourably at his Church. But the system was carried still further; not only was every Bible excluded by the Apostolic See, but also several editions of the New Testament were proscribed and given up to the inquisition: the list that he had in his hand contained a vast variety of proscribed works, but he thought that he had already dwelt long enough on that subject. The late Pope, who had been enlogised as the most Protestant Pope ever known, and who, in fact, owed every thing to England, was yet so visited with the spirit of the Catholic Religion, that when the English resident at Rome applied to him for a Chapel, in which the Englih might be allowed to have divine service performed he declined granting the request. It was true, that service did take place in one of the drawing-rooms of their countrymen, but it was only by connivance, and not by toleration. If the Right Honorable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had been in his place, he would have appealed to him, if there was not in his office a record from the English, residing at Rome, requesting his interference with the Government, for the purpose of allowing them a place of worship, and a burial ground. It was true, that the present power of the Pope was but small, but if his followers were to be admitted into the Temples of England, it was the paramount duty of the House to take heed, that they did not pull them down about their heads. It might perhaps, be urged, that all these arguments alluded to circumstances of ancient date, but what was the first act of the Cortes of Spain? It was to declare that the only religion of the State should be the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Faith. Such likewise was the declaration of the States of Mexico—such was the case in Belgium and Sardinia. He contended that the evidence contained nothing, and he would venture to say, that if the Learned and Honourable Members for Winchelsea, or the Learned and Honorable Member for Peterborough, would not like to rest a case on such evidence before a Jury. Another point that he wished to press on the attention of the House was, that it was his firm persuasion, that emancipation was no object to those in whose name and behalf it had been so clamorously urged; he knew that what he contended for was a difficult thing to prove, but he at least thought it fair to quote the testimony of those who were called the friends of the people. In the year 1798, Dr. M'Nevin

had been asked by a Noble Lord, if he thought that the people of Ireland cared at all for emancipation? The Doctor's answer had been No. Mr. Emmett and Mr. Oliver Bond had borne the same testimony. The latter, speaking of the United Irishmen, had said, that he did not think that the common people cared for Parliamentary Reform, but that those who thought for them did. He believed, that even if the present measure was carried, those who were most eager for it would still be discontented, though, if he could be convinced that the Bill was one that was borne out by justice, he should be ashamed to reject it on the ground of expediency: he knew that protection was the right of every person, but he at the same time knew, that power was the right of none; it was his firm opinion, that if the Bill was passed in three years it would be found to be ineffectual; the country was at present advancing to a state of prosperity that it had never before known, and therefore it would be ill-judged to adopt a measure, which was allowed, even by its partisans, to be full of peril and danger.

Mr. Horace Twiss said, that although the opposition to this Bill had been rested mainly on the ancient ground that the purposed alteration would be repugnant to the Constitutions, and upon that remarkable theory of the Honourable Member for Corfe Castle, that this Constitution is in its genius exclusive, yet the friends of the Bill had hitherto taken little notice of this line of argument, perhaps because it had in various ways been often answered before, and had confined themselves almost wholly to topics of temporary interest and urgency. But it would be to be regretted if the country should thence infer that the advocates of concesssion had given way upon the main constitutional ground; and he would therefore solicit the observation of the House to one general constitutional view of the question, which he believed had not before been presented, at least, not connectedly, or in its clearest light. Now, persuaded as he was, that the many humane and candid individuals who voted against this Bill on the second reading, would not thus have impeded a measure, of which no man denies the vast importance to the whole Irish people, had it not been for a sincere belief, that great as are the present evils of Ireland, there would be a greater evil still in any breach of the Constitution, he thought that the desideratum on the part of the Catholic population of Ireland, was no longer to make out a case of strong appeal to the feelings of the House, for as far as feelings were concerned, there had been enough to make the House unanimous in their favour: but the task required now, was to satisfy the reason of the House, that in truth the opinion is absolutely a mistaken one, which assumes the exclusion of that body to be a principle of the British Constitution. Now in dealing with this, which was, therefore, the material question remaining on the Bill, he would narrow the issue to one single point of the exclusive law; and that issue could not well be taken upon a point more convenient than the exclusion from Parliament; to cause that is the particular exclusion which the opposing party regard as the strongest in principle for their argument; & if it should be practicable to make out the proposition that even this exclusion from Parliament was not of the essence of the Constitution, it would hardly be pretended that there was any thing essential in the exclusion from any of the minior franchises. It was, probably, a fact familiar to most of those whom he now addressed, that though several enactments existed for a century before the Revolution, imposing severe penalties upon Popish recusants under certain circumstances, yet the only principle, regarding franchise or eligibility, that was known to the Constitution down to the close of Charles the Second's reign—a principle unqualified by any condition but the single one of acknowledging the political supremacy of our own Sovereign, to which the Catholics, for the most part, have never been averse, was the common law principle, as declared by Lord Bacon, that "the subject that is natural born hath a competency of ability to all benefits whatsoever." When the Parliament, therefore, in Charles the Second's reign, enlacted the Tests which this Bill proposed to repeal, and Tests, with some little modification of the oath under William and Mary, are at this day the bars to the entrance of Catholics into Parliament, it was naturally thought requisite that a deviation so striking from the common law principle of general eligibility, should be justified or at least explained, to the people of whom it disfranchised some huudreds of thousands, by setting forth, on the face of this Statute of Car. II., some statement of the then subsisting reasons for the exclusion. Now if those original reasons, which may have been thoroughly valid & constitutional at the first, continued valid and constitutional still, then it might be true that exclusion is a principle of the Constitution, and ought not to be superseded by such a Bill as the present. But if those original reasons were speat and gone—if all their spirit has evaporated with time—then either it must be shown that other constitutional reasons have arisen since, which now supply their place; or it must be allowed that, with the extinction of the constitutional reasons for exclusion, the exclusion itself had lost its constitutional character, and merited support no longer [hear, hear!] The makers of this statute of Car. II., set forth in its preamble, that the divers good laws then in being against Popery, had failed of their desired effects, by reason that Popish recusants had access to Court, and liberty to sit and vote in Parliament. For the sake, therefore, of ensuring "the desired effect," by the removal of those two obstructions to the good laws against Popery, as also for safety against the danger with which the Popish Plot was then supposed to be threatening King Charles and his Government—for these two reasons (and these are all that the statute even alleged) the legislature proceeded, among other enactments, to provide for the exclusion of Catholics from the Parliament as well as from the Court. Now upon this, the first thing which struck one's observation was, that this exclusion from Parliament, instead of having been what very many suppose it, a regulation of a substantive character, intended to form a new era and a permanent principle in our constitution, was in truth enacted in the humble, secandary character of a help to the desired effect of the divers good laws then pre-existing against Popery. Now what did Gentlemen suppose those divers good laws against Popery are, which this especial help was thus introduced to invigorate? Something which we fondly cling to---which we regiously and affectionately act upon and revere? They are neither more nor less than the body of repealed pains and penalties [hear, hear, hear!]—that body, which, after it had survived all the circumstances that perhaps in the 16th and 17th centuries may have justified its original creation, was decayed by time into disuse and very disgust, and lay for years a lifeless lump in our legislation; when Parliament passed the Act of 1791, the celebrated 31st of George the Third, which buried the last remains of the nuisince, and removed it for ever from the nostrils of the people. That was the collection of divers good laws against Popery, which, this preamble said, would fail of their desired effect, if Papists were not forbidden to sit and vote in Parliament! To preserve at this day, when Parliament had swept away the Code itself, a harsh restriction, which, by its own original preamble, offected no higher character than to have been subservient to that Code, would, at best, be an absurdity---even if it did not involve a wrong. But it is a wrong, and in nothing, more notoriously than in this---that, while the original preamble to the restriction keeps its prominent place upon the statute book, setting forth, as its reason, a code of laws, now long since repealed and annulled, the restriction not merely keeps the brithright of our fellow subjects from them, but keeps it from them now upon a false pretence. [hear!]. It was true, that the promotion of the divers good laws against Popery, was only one of the two motives alleged in this preamble; for it adverted to another, and at that time a much more really influential cause, the danger, or rather the terror, of the Popish Plot. Now on this he would not say one single word, because, without meaning any disrespect to a certain well-known protest against the reversal of Lord Stifford's attainder, he thought that danger so obsolete, that any man who should attempt now to revive an alarm about Catholic conspirators and Popish Lords, would enter upon his task at the risk not merely of refutation, but of ridicule. If Titus Oates himself were alive again, such a scheme would be a despair, even to his matchless and mendacious impudence. Aye, but it had been repeatedly said, and the argument had derived a value from its adoption by his Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department; though Oates's history were a falsehood, yet there was another real and formidable plot against the Government and religion of the country, detected from Coreman's letters, and from Charles's secret treaties with Louis---a plot which justified at least, though it may not have specifically induced, the strong measure of excluding Papists from Parliament. Let it be So: grant that this real polt did justify exclusion: grant even that both the plots were real: what mattered all these things to the present generation, who live in times so distant, that not only are all the conspirators with their conspir acies crumbled into dust, but the government itself, for whose safety against them this statute professed to provide, had been remodelled on a larger and a surer foundation; and the only surviving memorial, that such a danger was ever apprehended, was this irritating though futile remnant of restriction! The reasons assigned in the statute of Charles II. having both thus entirely ceased, the vindicator of the tests was driven to seek their constitutional title in such other reasons as might have arisen since. The principal of these *ex post facto* reasons was, that the exclusion had been settled at the time of the Revolution. It was an article, the Solicitor-General had said, in the compact of King William with the English leaders, in order to confirm the Protestant constitution of these realms. No; but in order to another object, doubtless very important while it lasted, but an object in its nature not quite so lasting---in order to confirm the new and not yet secure title of the Prince and Princess of Orange [hear, hear!]; in order to provide, at a juncture when almost every Catholic was a partisan of James, a test which, in the Papist, should detect the Jacobite [hear, hear!]. For this, the real object, there was no need that these invidious disqualifications should be prolonged beyond the secure completion of the Royal settlement; and whenever the country should become secure, so also would become the constitution which had been planted in its soil. But the moment any one approached this part of the case, he was straightway warned off as a short of trespasser upon the Constitution of 1688. Now, the would by no means speak loosely or lightly of any thing so enected or sanctioned; all was done, he believed, for the very best at that time; but the modern mistake about the Constituetion, as then arranged, consisted in not distinguishing between its permanent principles and its temporary expedents. The permanent principle of the

Constitution was not that which had been stated by his Honourable Friend who had spoken last, but that which all our arrangements, both in and since the reign of King William, had concurred with a uniform tendency to establish, the principle, namely, that every individual subject, whatever his station, shall not only possess a perfect security for his person and property, but shall likewise hold the greatest propertion of public liberties and rights, which it can consist with the general welfare, that he be permitted to enjoy or to exercise [much cheering!]; and every measure seemed to him to be consistent or inconsistent with the Constitution, not as it tallied with any written rule, whether laid down under the particular circumstances of 1825, or under the particular circumstances of 1688; but as it promoted, or as it impeded that great general principle [hear, hear!]. Let those, then, who professed to be apprehensive for the Constitution, first make sure that they understand it in its true sense; and then let them consider frankly, not whether the restriction to be repealed may once have been necessary to the Constitution, because that he need not refuse to admit; but whether such a restriction was necessary now [hear, hear!]. Let them remember, that though actual equality of political privileges was an arrangement as impracticable as actual equality of private possessions, yet that Constitution, after all, was the best and the safest, aye, for the higher classes as well as for the lower, which comes the nearest to that equalising principle---which allows, not indeed an equal possession of franchise, but an equal eligibility to possess it: and that it is precisely this near approach to that principle in our own Constitution which has given it its superiority over all others which the world has ever seen [hear, hear!]. There may be exceptions, no doubt, and properly, to almost any general political rule—exceptions of troubled periods, and exceptions as to dangerous individuals; but might it properly be, as in Ireland, that one million of the people should for ever be the rule, and five millions of the people for ever the exception? that the exception should permanently comprise five times as many case at the rule? At this rate had there not been some strange confusion of language! Was it sense to talk of the five millions of disfranchised subjects as the exceptions? Did not the five disfranchised millions then come by their very numbers to be the rule, and the one single million which has the franchise to be the exception? And if that was the real result of the theory, if the doctrine established that disqualification was the common and general rule, and eligibility only the privileged and rare exception; if the argument thus construed the Constitution to be the inheritance of only one man in every half-dozen, he ventured unequivocally to retort upon that doctrine the charge of unconstitutional tendency, and to affirm that the breach of allegiance to the Constitution was not with those who would communicate it, and promote its growth, but with those who would cramp and curtail it. It was time, then, for the House to disencumber itself of the obstinate error, that the men to whom we owed our Constitution, while they left open the door to the Presbyterian, the hereditary opponent of monarchy, and to the sceptic, jealous of all religion, intended nevertheless that the exclusion of the sincerest and most loyal subject who might happen to be a Catholic, should outlast all the dangers and all the reasons by which at first perhaps that exclusion was juttified. A private, but authentic narrative, related, that when the Duke of Orleans, some time Regent of France, was about to engage in his service a Gentleman whose mother was of the uncourtly religion of the Jansonists, the faction opposed to Jansenism, the Jesuits about Louis the Fourteenth, remonstrated with the King upon the abomination that would ensue if the Duke should take a Jansenist into his retinue. The King took the alarm. "Why, nephew," said he, "what can you be thinking of, to take a Jansenist into your household?" "Sir," said the Duke, with all appropriate humility, "I assure your Majesty, the Gentleman you suspect is no Jansenist; on the contrary, I have every reason to suspect that he is an utter disbeliever in all religion whatever." "Oh!" said the King, "that alters the case, if you assure me that he is no Jansenist, and that the only thing to be said against his principles is that he has no religion at all, I beg I may not be understood to have the smallest objection to your employing him" [much laughter]. It was likely enough that Louis so reasoned, and so expressed himself; but he protested againgst putting the sentiments of Louis the Fourteenth into the mouth of William the Third. He would shew that King William's principles were not chargeable with the inconsistencies imputed to them. It appeared, from the returns to Parliament, in 1731, that, in the earlier half of the last century, the whole Catholic population of Ireland was less than one million and one-third, and the number of Protestants between 7 and 800,000; & at the time of the Revolution, which was upwards of forty years before, the numbers were probably yet fewer. On a numeration so small, our ancestors might not unreasonably have considered that political dangers might justify the relative depression even of the majority of the whole people, when that majority exceeded the minority by only three or four hundred thousand persons. But if those founders of our Constitution were alive at this day, to see the Catholics, with the other Dissenters, exceeding the Protestants of the Established Church by nearly five millions of souls, could it be thought, that in a state of facts so different, the law they would recommend would be the same? No: they would tell their country, according to the tenor of the principles upon which their great names are founded, that to a surface so extensive a narrow rule must be inapplicable: that political inequalities, however occasionally justifiable upon a small scale, become intolerable and imppossible upon a large one: and that the mere physical operation of things, the mere swelling of the stream of population, must hurry, of itself, irresistibly forward, to burst all those weak embankments, and lay waste the land which it should be forbidden to enrich. I listen to you, therefore, gladly, said the Hon. Gentleman, when you refer me to your ancestors; I allow and I admire the model; all I ask is, that we may avoid servility in studying it; that we may construe their code, not with a literal minuteness, but as its great authors would have written it had they been writing now; that we may no longer pore blindly upon the letter of their laws, but rise to the spirit of their legislation. Why, then, what became of the feeble assertion, that the founders of the Constitution of 1688, having recognised and re-enacted the exclusive tests, should be therefore understood as having intended to bequeath exclusion as a lasting component of their system? Was it meant that every statute against Popery, which was made before the Revolution, and which the Parliament of King William did not repeal, or only altered a little, which was the most that could be said of this statute of Charles the Second--was it meant even that every statute against Popery which King William and his Parliament themselves originated, had thereby become *ipso facto* a fundamental law, for ever exempt from abrogation or change? That seemed too large an assumption for the loosest understanding to admit; especially after the unceremonious way in which not only the older enactments, the divers good laws against Popery, but even their offspring, the laws of King William's own reign, were dealt with by the tolerating act of his late Majesty, among whose very few human failings, a coldness toward the Protestant religion was certainly never even imputed. Gentlemen who relied on the inviolability of all the anti-Catholic provisions that were arranged or acquiesced in at the time of the Revolution, might find themselves ensnared into difficulties which a mischief-loving Papist would take not a little diversion to behold them struggling withal. The very first Parliament under King William most seriously enacted---ludicrous as such a provision might now appear---that two Justices of Peace, from time to time, might search a recusant Catholic's house and premises, to see if he possessed---what will it be supposed? Arms? No. Treasonable papers? No. Treatises of dangerous divinity? No---but to see if he possessed any horse of more than 5*l.* value; and, moreover, that any friend of that Catholic, assisting in the concealment of such unconstitutional Popish nag, should be liable, not only to pecularly penalties, but likewise to three months' imprisonment. Now, on the principles of some Gentlemen, this law, for the exclusion of Papists from the Turf, was just as rightfully an unalterable feature of the Constitution, though a feature not quite so prominent, as the law for the exclusion of Papist from Parliament: nay if there were any difference in point of authority between the two, the horse law had rather the higher pretension, because it originated under King William himself, in the very year of our great Revolution. When, in 1791, the Parliament revoked the power of the Magistracy to tender the Test, they thereby virtually abrogated also the penal enactments upon the horse-owner who should refuse to take it; and we had hitherto supposed that they had done that very judiciously; but from the argument now under consideration, which he did not see how the Hon. Member for Corfe Castle could helf adopting, who made exclusion his hobby, it should seem that Parliament made no small mistake, in thereby dismantling one of the bulwarks of the Constitution; that it would have been happier, if, in 1791 some cautious patriot had whispered his too easy country, that she should keep the "*equo ne credite*" more stedfastly in view---that she was bound by her Constitution to preserve all her establishments exclusively Protestant, down even to her very racks and mangers. It was now, he feared, too late. The stable-door had been imprudently thrown open to the insidious Pope; and though we had him still debarred from the mansion house, he was nestled irremoveably in the hay-loft [laughter and cheers.] If, then, there was no general immunity for all the laws left standing by King William's Parliaments, was there any thing about this Statute of Charles the Second, in particular, to distinguish it from its contemporary laws, and endow it with a special charter of unalterability?---Why, it had been already altered, time after time. First, by the Statute of William and Mary, which had remoulded the section, prescribing the oath; a second time, by a Statute of George II., which had repealed the material section, requiring tests from the Royal Household; a third time, by the 31st of George III., which had repealed the still more important section, whereby Papists were one excluded from Court; so that there had actually, by this time, been more taken away than left standing of that great constitutional protection, which we were still told it would be destruction to us to break in upon, or even to touch [hear!]. But gentlemen imagined they had entrenched themselves on a still stronger ground of constitutional principle, when they argued that the reasons assigned for this Bill would lead to the extent of releasing our Sovereigns, as well as our Parliaments, from any test of their Protestant Faith. If a test be necessary as a safeguard for our Protestant throne, why, ask they, is it not equally necessary for the safeguard of our Protestant Parliament? To that question he would answer---and it was one perpetually put as if it were unanswerable—the reason why you may exclude a Protestant from the throne, consistently with your exclusion of him from Parliament, is this: that though the essentially Protestant principle of the Con-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Varieties.

Royal Academy.—The premiums to be distributed on the 10th of next December, among the most successful students in the Royal Academy, are—

1st. A Gold Medal, &c. for the best historical picture, in oil colours, of Joseph expounding the Dreams of Pharaoh's chief Butler and Baker, Genesis, c. 40. Three figures at least; the cloth half length (*i. e.* 4. feet 2 inches by 3 feet 4 inches); and the principal figure to mesure not less than two feet in height.—2d. Gold Medal, &c. for the best group in sculpture, of David and Goliah, 1st Samuel, c. 17. The models to be either baked or cast in plaster, and the principal figure not less than two feet in height—3d. Gold Medal, &c. for the best finished design in Architecture; the subject to be a National Edifice, adapted for the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. The projected site, the lower part of the King's Mews, and the building to front Parliament-street. *Also*, silver medals for the best drawings of Academy figures done in the Academy, the best drawings from ancient statues or groups, the best copies made in the School of Painting, and other studious exercises.

University at York.—In consequence of the overflow of students at both Universities, it is in contemplation to found a third University in the neighbourhood of York, towards which the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam has promised to subscribe fifty thousand pounds.

British Museum.—Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. has recently given to the British Museum his splendid collection of Books, relating to the History and Topography of Italy, collected between the years 1785 and 1791, during two excursions into that country. It cousists of seventeen hundred and thirty-three articles, arranged according to the ancient divisions of Italy, viz.: General History of Italy; City of Rome, &c.; Ecclesiastical States; Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia, Lombardy, Milanese, Mantua, Parma, Placentia, &c.; Venetian States; Republic of Genoa; Republic of S. Mariano: Republic of Lucca; Eturia and Tuscany; Kingdom of Naples; Island of Sicily; Mountains of Ætna and Vesuvius. No fewer than three donations, of the highest importance, have been lately bestowed upon the British Museum: a collection of pictures, of extraordinary value, from Sir George Beaumont; a collection of coins, medals, bronzes, gems, and drawings, worth more than fifty thousand pounds, from Mr. R. P. Knight; and the present library of Italian history.—There were admitted into this national establishment last year, 112,840 persons. The estimated expense for the current year is 15,416*l.* Amongst the items of approaching charge there are, for "Drawings from the Athenian Marbles, 350*l.*" "Engravings from ditto, 1300*l.*" "For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. 1000*l.*" and "*Law Expenses*, 300*l.*" In promotion of printing the *Alexandrian MS.* there were last year expended, 391*l*; and the sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8877*l.* 17s. 6d. The printing of the whole of the text, and of the greatest part of the notes, is *completed.* The remaining portion of the notes and of the *Prolegomena*, will amount to about 300*l.* which sum will be required in a future year.

At the threatre one evening, whilst Munden and Fawcett were dressing, the latter observing the former screwing up his face before a looking-glass askked him "if he had *bottled* his eyes?" "Yes,," returned Munden, "and I am now going to *cork* my eye-brows."

A gentleman who had neither voice nor skill once attempting to sing in company, when he had come to a conclusion, Bannister said, "Your song, sir, is like the small pox,"—"How is that?" said the company—"explain, explain."---Why," rejoined the wit, "*a devilish good thing when it is over.*"

The Colombians have many repasts during the day. At seven in the morning they begin with chocolate, at ten a meal of soup, eggs, &c.; they dine at two, take chocolate again at five, and sup at an early hour. From about three to half-past four they take their siesta, during which time all the shops are shut, the streets deserted, and whole city in profonnd silence.

Fine Arts.

British Institution.—The annual exhibition of the works of English artists had just opened at the British Gallery in Pall Mall, and we are sincerely sorry to be obliged to report that it is, upon the whole, inferior to any that have preceded it at this place. Not that we take this exhibition to be a criterion of the state of fine art among us: we should be loth indeed to do so upon the present occasion, and in the face of all the hopes that we have lately been induced to feel and to express, in regard to the improving prospects of art in this country. But though not a criterion, it is at least a symptom; though in the instance before us a fallacious one, we are determined to believe: for that out of more than four hundred specimens offered for inspection by the artist themselves, there should not be *one* above the rank of a mere agreeable mediocrity, and several scores (and those among the most conspicuous) absolutely contemptible, is what we cannot receive as any other than an accidental coincidence of unfavourable circumstances; among which, perhaps, the most operative are that distraction and division of interests which at the present moment appears to exist, in regard to those several rival institutions, all of which, no doubt, have for their object to extend the general influence of art, and all of which unquestionably *do* extend it, but which each individual artist must be expected to assist or not, according as his own immediate views and interests seems to be concerned.

Laying, therefore, comparatively little stress on the general inferiority of this first of our Spring exhibitions, we shall proceed to notice its contents more in detail: premising, however, that by far the greater proportion of those pictures which call for notice at all, are not new to the public, but have already been exhibited at Somerset House;—a circumstance not a little disappointing (and scarcely fair) to those who come here expecting to find an exhibition of entire novelty at least; but a circumstance which should excite any thing but regret, if we are to receive the *new* pictures here as the best selection that could be made from those which offered. The various works seeming to call for observation, will be noticed in the numerical order in which they occur---beginning in the North Room. No. 2. by Mr. Wainwright, professing to represent Isaac Walton and Venator listening to the Milk-maid's song, embodies, as nearly as can well be done by the pencil, the very essence of affection: which, considering that the merit of the subject matter of the picture is *simplicity*, is somewhat extraordinary. And what is still more extraordinary, Mr. Wainwright knows this latter truth just as well as we can tell him. But in fact an artist in his library is one person, and in his painting-room another.—This picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. No. 8. is a clever and spirited little work, by Newton, called the Hypochondriac. The mingled fearfulness and anxiety expressed in the face of the young patient, who is acting the part of his own physician, is excellent. They (the lawyers) say that a man who is his own counsel has a fool for his client. Its axiom would be at least as true of those who take medical counsel of themselves; and this young gentleman is an amusing instance. We fear, however, or rather we hope, that Mr. Newton has made a mistake in representing his "Malade Imaginaire" as too young. To be ill and well at the same time, is a privilege reserved for "years of discretion"---at which the patient of this picture seems scarcely as yet to have arrived. The picture is a very nice one, nevertheless—clear and lively in the colouring, and handled with great neatness—Mr. R. Westall's large picture of Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, (No. 15.) requires from us the confession (which we are by no means willing to make) that subjects of this nature are wholly unsuited to the powers and acquirements of this elegant manner-ist. They demand a simplicity of style which it is (if we may so speak) his express merit to be without: a merit, however, which remains such only so long as it confines its efforts within that particular sphere which gave it birth.

No. 33. the Head of an Old Woman, by Hurlstone, is a very forcible and clever study, and with its companion on the opposite side of the room, No. 149, may rank among the very best pictures in the Gallery. There is great character in both the heads; and the colouring of them, as well as of the remaining parts of the pictures, is rich and good. No. 41. is a strange subject most strangely treated; and we are induced to notice it only on account of the name it bears. Mr. Severn is, if we mistake not, a young artist who excited considerable attention some two or three years ago, by an allegorical picture which he painted from the "Fairy Queen;"—almost immediately after which we understood that he was sent to Rome under the auspices of the Royal Academy. Since then we have heard nothing of him, until now that we see his name affixed to the above picture. It has the merit, and a rare one for a young artist, of being coloured with great sobriety of tone; and the style of the design seems to be modelled on that of N. Poussin:—which is also a merit in these days of florid extravagance or slovenly common-place. The picture is said to represent "Greek Shepherds rescuing a Lamb from a Vulture;" and consist of several persons of both sexes, the men reaching with their hooked sticks after a great vulture that has just risen into the air with a lamb; and the women reaching in the same direction with their imploring arms; while the bird is rising composedly away with its prey in its claws, and seems more likely, if they do not loose their hold, to carry away the shepherds who have hooked their sticks one over each wing, than to drop its prey at any impediment which they can offer to its

flight,—But in fact the subject matter, as a mere event, is quite unsusceptible of any moral interest or characteristic expression; and we should have refrained altogether from noticing the work, but from the interest we remember to have felt in regard to this artist when he first came before the public. No. 54. is one of Mr. Eastlake's perpetual Banditti Scenes. We do not pretend to be acquainted with any of the *personal* views connected with art; but we should conjecture, from what we have hitherto seen of this clever artist's works, that immediately on arriving in the neighbourhood of Rome, he was (like Salvator) taken by banditti, and carried away to their haunts, where he has been ever since working out his ransom;—his detainers even prescribing the *subjects* of all his pictures.—Seriously, Mr. Eastlake should try to escape from these banditti, whom he seems to think as good subjects as the Pope does. Their manners and habits are, no doubt, romantic and seducing, and his pictures of them are forcible and characteristic; but one gets tired even of "toujours perdrix," notwithstanding their high flavour, and the pretty picking they afford. We are disposed to consider Mr. Dauby's picture of "An Enchanted Island," (No. 59.) as the best of the new pictures with which this exhibition presents us: in saying which, however, it is not our intention to offer it any thing like unqualified praise. In fact, it is a work of considerable merit, but of very little meaning. The intense glow of yellow light with which the whole scene is saturated, produces a striking effect; and the manner in which the foliage, &c. is blended with it, gives the great charm of unity to the whole still-life part of the picture. But the moral interest attempted to be conveyed by the figures, is altogether puerile and inefficient. As a whole, however, the picture bespeaks considerable talent in the artist, and induces us to look with interest towards his future works.

No. 96. is a large work, presenting itself under the imposing title of "The Smiles of Jupiter disarming the Maiden who would have slain him at the instigation of the Oracle." We notice it in order to ask, again and again, what it is that obtains for works of this kind a conspicuous place in exhibitions, from which we often hear of tolerable pictures being rejected? It cannot be that the Directors of this Institution consider it desirable to present their visitors, by way of warning, with models of bad taste in every department of the art; because these they can see gratis every day in the year, covering the walls of the Soho Bazaar, by the same artist—or by one of the same name—for we really neither know nor care which.

No. 112. is a very pleasant and neatly handled little picture, by Woodward, of a mischievous Pony running away with two equally mischievous Boys who have mounted him together. By the consternation displayed in the faces of the latter as they pull at the ineffectual halter, he seems just about to dash into the well-known stable door—to the no small detriment of the knees and noses of his riders.—No. 114 is a pretty picture, by Sharpe, (its prettiness is its fault,) which was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. No. 124. on a subject from English history, by Mr. Briggs, also formed part of the exhibition just named. As a piece of mere execution, it is perhaps the best in the present collection. Of its glaring faults in other respects we spoke at the time it first came before us.—Of Mr. Etty's Pandora, which was also noticed at the same time, we may add that here, among such a host of inferior works, it appears to a merely *comparative* advantage, which ought no to satisfy the ambition of this very clever artist. There is an occasional want of purity and simplicity in his style of design, the presence of which, assisted by his elegant fancy and cultivated taste, might produce very charming works. The Pandora in this picture has great merit; but as a whole it has the crying fault of being obscure, if not unintelligible;—not that we doubt of the artist himself being able to explain it very satisfactorily. But this is not sufficient. A picture that is worth explaining, explains itself. Mr. Farrier has one or two pleasing pictures here, which want nothing but breadth and freedom of handling to make them very meritorious works. No. 132. representing Boys playing at Soldiers, is full of liveliness and character. Mr. Leaky has also several which have considerable merit. No. 140. Retirement, is very unaffected and pleasing. But by far the best work we remember to have seen by this artist is one in the South Room, called Fortune-telling, the execution of which has a breadth and freedom, the want of which is among the great deficiencies of our present English school of art.

Middle Room.—The only works calling for notice in this room, are the various marine views—no less than six-and-thirty in number—on the subjects of the Nile and Trafalgar victories; and of these we have only to record their almost total want of merit *as pictures*, notwithstanding the respectable names which some of them bear. We could scarcely have conceived that so much canvass could have been covered, without in any one instance producing any truly valuable effect. That there is considerable *merit* in some few of the pieces, we do not deny; but even in these instances it is merit absolutely thrown away. We are fully aware of the extreme intractableness of the subject, and admit that nothing valuable *can* be made of it, as a whole. But still, much more might surely have been done in detail than we meet with here, if the artists were determined to throw away their labour on such a theme.---It would be invidious indeed to particularize, where almost all are bad; but we cannot help saying generally, that there are several of these pictures which are absolutely disgraceful (not to the artists producing them---for no one is to be blamed for not exceeding his powers, or for believing those powers to be other than they are---) but to the walls on which they hang, and to the judgment which could consider them as worth presenting to public attention.

The only separate work we can notice in this Room, is Mr. Eastlake's large picture, called "The Champion," No. 193; and of this we shall only say that it induces us to fear the consequences of the artist's taking our advice and escaping from his Banditti scenes: for it strikes us that the least among them includes more merit than is to be found in the whole of this large but spiritless and unmeaning composition. The truth is, we do not remember a single instance of our English artists making a lengthened sojourn at Rome, with any degree of advantage that they might not have been expected to achieve in half the time if they had stayed at home. And this is little to be wondered at, considering the wretched condition of modern art in Italy. *There*, an English artist, whose pretensions in his own country would be of the most moderate kind, finds himself, by comparison, a person of distinction. We shall take the first favourable opportunity of submitting to our readers some further observations on this topic. At present we must pass on to the conclusion of our more immediate subject.

South Room.---One of the most conspicuous and attractive pictures in the Gallery is Mr. Witherington's "John Gilpin," (319.) It is however more full of faults than of merits, and by no means answers the claims of its subject and of the number of figures it includes. There are two or three excellent figures in it, but no more; and several which serve no purpose but to fill the canvass. It is certainly not what we should have expected from Mr. Witherington's previous efforts in this department of his art. No. 344. by H. P. Parker, "The Village Raffle," is in the same class of art, and has a degree of merit which promises much hereafter. It includes several heads that are expressed with great cleverness and spirit. No. 347. is a most charmingly natural landscape, by P. Nasmyth, "A View near East Grinstead." There are no landscapes of the present day that wear a more unmingled air of truth, than those of this very chaste and unaffected artist. There are others which have charms not to be found in his. But we very much question whether they are to be found in Nature's either. Of this we are sure—that those men of genius of the present day, who court and possess high popularity in this line of art (and there are several) must and do sacrifice their own sense of what is *true* in nature, to the general spectator's sense of what is *beautiful* in art. The only merit of the landscape before us—but it is a very great one indeed, and as rare as it is great—is that it is a *true* representation of the scene from which it is copied. Its beauty consists in its truth. No. 135, in the first room, is another by the same artist, and full of the same kind of merit. The charm of it is heightened, however, by the time of day, and the consequent tone of light which has been chosen. If P. Nasmyth's landscapes have a fault, it seems to depend on the time at which he chooses to make his studies. They might, generally speaking, be warmer and more glowing in their tone, without being less natural.

All that we shall venture to say of Mr. Glover's large landscape (354), which is called (somewhat affectedly) "Favourite Haunt of my Youth," is that, unlike the artist we have just referred to, either Nature is not good enough for him, or he thinks her not good enough for those to whom he appeals.

Mr. Brockedon's "Flower Girl of the Pincian Hill," (356,) is a fine head, exceedingly well expressed. We question much whether our artists who visit Italy can do better than send us home studies of the living objects they may meet with at every turn. One head of this kind, copied from Nature, is worth more to the artists who produces it, than half a dozen copied from the copies of even Titian himself. The only other work calling for particular mention, is the most conspicuous in the collection, but by no means meritorious in proportion (381). It is, however, an obvious improvement on the great picture exhibited some time ago by the same artists,—J. and G. Foggo. The only part of this picture meriting commendation is the texture of the draperies. These are good; but the composition, the design, and the expression of character, are sadly incommensurate with the pretensions of these artists. They would evidently leap to the summit of the hill of fame, without taking the intermediate steps, without which it cannot be reached, except now and then, by a spirit that Nature has gifted with wings.

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. II.

I HAVE seldom witnessed a more beautiful summer's day than that on which our ships cast loose from their moorings, and put to sea. It was past noon before the tide arose, consequently the whole town of Dover was afoot to watch our departure. Crowds of well-dressed people stood upon the pier, bidding us farewell with hearty cheers, and waving of their hats and handkerchiefs—salutes which we cordially answered, by shouting and waving ours in return. But the wind was fair, and the tide in our favour. Objects on shore became gradually more and more indistinct; the shouts grew fainter and fainter, and at length were heard no more. All the sail was set which our frail masts were capable of carrying; and long before dark, nothing could be distinguished of Dover, or its magnificent cliffs, except a faint and vapouring outline.

The favourable breeze which carried us so rapidly beyond the straits of Dover, did not,

were making, it was deemed unwise to land any fresh stores; indeed, most of those already landed, were removed, and hence, when we passed under the walls of the fort, the tri-coloured flag was displayed upon their battlements.

On the high grounds which begirt the town, the white tents of the besiegers were, however, discernible, and to the left the Protuguese standard was unfurled. But all was quietness there. The trenches were empty, except of the ordinary guards; the batteries were unprovided with artillery, and some even in ruins; the only mark of hostility, indeed, which was exhibited on either side, came from the town, from which, ever and anon, a single shot was fired, as the allied pickets or sentinels relieved one another, or a group of officers, more curious than wise, exposed themselves unnecessarily to observation. Nevertheless, the whole formed a spectacle in the highest degree interesting and grand, especially to my eyes, to whom such spectacles were new.

I was gazing with much earnestness upon the scene before me, when a shot from the castle drew my attention to ourselves, and I found that the enemy were determined not to lose the opportunity which the calm afforded, of doing as much damage as possible to the ships which lay nearest to them. The ball passed over our deck, and fell harmless into the water. The next, however, struck only a few feet from our bow, and the third would have been perhaps still better directed, had not a light breeze fortunately sprung up, and carried us on our own course. By the help of it we contrived in a few minutes to get beyond range; and the enemy, perceiving his balls falling short, soon ceased to waste them.

By this time we had approached within a short distance of Passages; and at eight o'clock that wished-for harbour came in view. Perhaps there are few ports in the world more striking in every respect than that of Passages. As you draw near to it, you run along a bold rocky shore, in which no opening appears to exist, nor is it till he has reached the very mouth of the creek, that a stranger is inclined to suspect that a harbour is there. The creek itself cannot be more than fifty yards wide; it runs directly up between overhanging cliffs, and presents altogether the appearance rather of an artificial cut, than of a cut of nature's forming. From the bare faces of these cliffs different kinds of dwarf trees and shrubs grow out in rich luxuriance, whilst their summits are crowned with groves of lime and cork trees.

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To complete the picture, the background behind Passages is on all hands beautifully romantic. Hills rise, one above another, to a very considerable height, all of them covered with rich herbage, and the most ample foliage; whilst far away in the distance are seen the tops of those stupendous mountains which form a barrier, between France and Spain.

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(To be continued.)

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Or an amateur flute,
Or a Chancery suit;
Or the tongue of a shrew,
Or a deep bas bleu;
Or some London port wine,
Or a Methodist divine;
Or a speech from a Peer,
Or la maladie du mer.
But should all these fail,
And he still wag his tail,
You've a sure means behind,—
Give him an East wind.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the Proprietors, by M. D. Cruz. in Military Square No. 3.

however, last long. We had just caught sight of the lowlying point of Dungeness, when it suddenly chopped round, and blew a perfect hurricane in our teeth.. It was, indeed, with the utmost difficulty that we succeeded in getting so near the head-land, as to obtain some shelter from the rolling sea which came up Channel; and here we had the misery to remain, consuming our sea stock for no purpose, and growling over the inconstancy of the windy element for a space of time considerably exceeding a week. I have spent many disagreeable weeks—that is, many weeks which might have been more profitably and more pleasantly spent; but one more utterly insipid than this—more galling to the spirits, or more trying to the temper, I cannot recollect. Even now, at the distance of eleven long years, I remember it, and the very name of Dungeness, as abomination in mine ears.

At length the gale moderated, and we once more put to sea; but only to be driven hither and thither by the most provokingly adverse weather to which men thirsting for military glory were ever exposed. Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, all made their appearance in succession, and all remained so long in sight that we cordially wished them engulphed in the ocean. At the same tedious rate we moved onwards till Plymouth harbour lay before us; into which we were necessitated to put, for the purpose of renewing our fresh provisions and water.

In this place nearly another precious week was wasted; consequently July was far advanced ere we could be said to have commenced our voyage in earnest, nor was it till the 13th day of August, 1813, that the bold outline of the Spanish coast became discernible. In crossing the Bay of Biscay we had been baffled by continual calms, and tossed about by the swell which always prevails there; our sails were, for the most part, perfectly useless, flapping indolently upon the masts; and though we did our best to keep up a good heart, we were all, both officers and men, beginning to wish ourselves anywhere rather than cooped up in a transport, when a cry of land, from the mast-head, attracted our attention.

We had kept our direct course so well, notwithstanding the frequent calms and adverse breezes to which we had been exposed, that the only coast we made, after losing sight of the Scilly Isles, was that of Biscay. The province of Biscay is in general rugged and mountainous, the Pyrenees extending, in some places, to the water's edge—and hence the voyager who beholds that coast for the first time is apt to imagine himself near the conclusion of his voyage long before the situation of the vessel authorises him so to do. Such was precisely the case with us on the present occasion. Turning our eyes in the direction to which the lookout seaman pointed, and beholding a line of coast so bold, as that almost all its features were clearly distinguishable, we fondly flattered ourselves that this evening, or the next morning at latest, would see us on shore; but hour after hour passed by without bringing us in any sensible degree nearer to the object of our gaze. The wind, too, which had hitherto blown against us, was now in our favour; yet day-light departed, and we could not so much as tell whether we had gained upon the land, or otherwise. Next morning, when I ascended the deck, I was delighted to perceive that we were not more than three or four miles from shore, and that we were moving steadily along at the rate of five miles and a half in the hour. Soon after, a merchant vessel hailed us, by which we were informed of the issue of the battles of the Pyrenees, and of the investure of St. Sebastian's; and I had the farther gratification of beholding the gun-brig, under whose convoy we sailed, make prize of a tight-built American privateer schooner; but I could see nothing as yet of the harbour of Passages, towards which we were bound, and this day, accordingly, passed on as the other had done, under the galling pressure of hope deferred.

On the 17th of August, the first decisive indication of our approach to the seat of war was discovered, in the sound, of a heavy cannonade, heard at first indistinctly, but becoming every hour more and more audible. This, we had little doubt, proceeded from the town of St. Sebastian's, and from the batteries of its besiegers; but it was in vain that we turned our glasses in the direction of the sound, with the hope of ascertaining whether or not our supposition was correct. Though we strained our eyes with the utmost anxiety as long as day-light lasted, nothing could be descried which we desired to behold, and we were once more compelled to contemplate with resignation the prospect of spending another night in the extreme confinement of a cabin. The dawn of the following day, however, excited new and livelier feelings within us, when we found ourselves within a few hours sail of the landing-place, in a situation perhaps as interesting as can well be imagined to the mind of a soldier.

On ascending the deck of our ship at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, I perceived that we were lying, under the influence of a dead calm, within range of the guns of the Castle of St. Sebastian's and at a distance of perhaps a mile and a half, or two miles, from shore. This fortress is built upon the summit of a perpendicular rock, of the height of perhaps two or three hundred feet, the foot of which is washed on three sides by the sea, and when viewed, as we then viewed it, from the water, presents as formidable an appearance as any fortified place need to present. Its works, owing to the great height, are placed completely beyond the reach of molestation from a hostile squadron; whilst powerful batteries, rising tier above tier, wherever any platform in the rock has permitted them to be erected, threaten with inevitable destruction any vessel which may rashly venture within reach of their fire.

On the right of the castle is a small bay, which forms an extremely commodious harbour, and which is sheltered from the weather by a little island or mole, so placed, as that only one ship at a time can pass between it and the fort; whilst on the left, again, the river Gurumea, passing close under the walls of the town, joins the sea at the base of the castle rock. At a distance of perhaps a mile and a half, or two miles, several high hills enclose the place on every side, between which and the ramparts the country is flat, and the soil sandy and unfruitful.

The reader has not, I dare say, forgotten, that after the battle of Victoria, Sir Thomas Graham, at the head of the 5th division of the British army, achieved a succession of petty victories over detached bodies of the enemy, and finally sat down before the town of St. Sebastian's. On the 17th of July, the convent of St. Bertholome, which is built upon one of the heights just alluded to, and which the French had fortified with great diligence and care, was taken by assult, and on the same night the ground for the trenches was broken. As the troops worked for their lives, blue lights being thrown out from the city, and a smart fire kept up upon them all the while, they laboured with such assiduity, as to effect a pretty secure cover for themselves before morning, and the sandy soil of the place being highly favourable to such operations, the first parallel was drawn within a moderate space of time. The trenches, indeed, were completed, and breaching batteries erected by the 21st, on the morning of which day upwards of forty pieces of ordnance opened their fire upon the place; and so incessant and so effectual was their practice, that on the evening of the 24th a breach was effected.

As the breach seemed practicable, and as Sir Thomas was aware that the advance of the whole army was delayed only till this important place should fall, he determined to lose no time in bringing matters to the issue of a storm, and orders were accordingly given that the troops should from in the trenches after dark, and be ready to commence the assault as soon as the state of the tide would permit the river to be forded. This occurred about two o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when the storming party advanced with great gallantry to the attack; but whether it was that the breach was not sufficiently assailable, or that some panic seized the leading division, the attack entirely failed. A sudden cry of "Retreat, retreat!" arore just as the first company had gained the summit of the rampart; it spread with extraordinary rapidity through the column, and some houses, which were close to the wall of the town, taking fire at the instant, all became confusion and dismay. Those who were already on the breach, turned round, and rushed against those who were ascending; of these many missed their footing, and fell; and the enemy, keeping up a tremendous fire of grape, musketry, and grenades all the while, the whole column speedily lost its order and tractability. A retreat, or rather a flight, accordingly began in real earnest; and happy was he who first made his way once more across the Gurumea, and found himself sheltered from destruction by the trenches. The loss in this affair amounted on our part to nearly a thousand men, of whom many, who had been only wounded, and had fallen within highwater mark, were carried off by the returning tide, and drowned.

From the period of this failure till some days after our arrival in the country, no farther attempts were made upon St. Sebastian's, and the besieged were consequently enabled to repair, in a great degree, the devastation which had been committed upon their fortifications. The causes of this inactivity on the part of the besiegers were, first, the want of ammunition, of which a supply had been long expected from England, but which adverse winds had detained; and, secondly, sundry demonstrations on the part of the French army, of renewing offensive operations, and raising the siege. Whilst these

were making, it was deemed unwise to land any fresh stores; indeed, most of those already landed, were removed, and hence, when we passed under the walls of the fort, the tri-coloured flag was displayed upon their battlements.

On the high grounds which begirt the town, the white tents of the besiegers were, however, discernible, and to the left the Protuguese standard was unfurled. But all was quietness there. The trenches were empty, except of the ordinary guards; the batteries were unprovided with artillery, and some even in ruins; the only mark of hostility, indeed, which was exhibited on either side, came from the town, from which, ever and anon, a single shot was fired, as the allied pickets or sentinels relieved one another, or a group of officers, more curious than wise, exposed themselves unnecessarily to observation. Nevertheless, the whole formed a spectacle in the highest degree interesting and grand, especially to my eyes, to whom such spectacles were new.

I was gazing with much earnestness upon the scene before me, when a shot from the castle drew my attention to ourselves, and I found that the enemy were determined not to lose the opportunity which the calm afforded, of doing as much damage as possible to the ships which lay nearest to them. The ball passed over our deck, and fell harmless into the water. The next, however, struck only a few feet from our bow, and the third would have been perhaps still better directed, had not a light breeze fortunately sprung up, and carried us on our own course. By the help of it we contrived in a few minutes to get beyond range; and the enemy, perceiving his balls falling short, soon ceased to waste them.

By this time we had approached within a short distance of Passages; and at eight o'clock that wished-for harbour came in view. Perhaps there are few ports in the world more striking in every respect than that of Passages. As you draw near to it, you run along a bold rocky shore, in which no opening appears to exist, nor is it till he has reached the very mouth of the creek, that a stranger is inclined to suspect that a harbour is there. The creek itself cannot be more than fifty yards wide; it runs directly up between overhanging cliffs, and presents altogether the appearance rather of an artificial cut, than of a cut of nature's forming. From the bare faces of these cliffs different kinds of dwarf trees and shrubs grow out in rich luxuriance, whilst their summits are crowned with groves of lime and cork trees.

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This was the first night of my life which I had ever spent in so warlike a fashion; and I perfectly recollect, to this hour, the impression which it made upon me. It was one of the most exquisite delight. The season chanced to be uncommonly mild; not a breath of air was stirring; everything around me smelt sweet and refreshing after a long imprisonment on board of ship; above all, I felt that soldiering was no longer an amusement. Not that there was any peril attending our situation, for we were at least ten miles from the garrison of St. Sebastian's, and perhaps twenty from the army of Marshal Soult; but the very circumstance of being called upon to sleep under the canopy of heaven, the wrapping myself up in my cloak, with my sabre hanging on the branch of a tree over my head, and my dog couching down at my heels,—these things alone were sufficient to assure me, that my military career had actually begun.

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BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz. in Military Square No. 3.

Supplement to the Sunday C

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST 1825.

(*Continued from the Page* 493)

stitution, which required that not only on the whole, but that in each of its three branches, the Legislature be Protestant, would not be affected in any conceivable degree by the admission of half a score Catholics into a body of several hundred Protestants, whose aggregate character those Catholics would be so much too few to change, or even to modify, yet that Protestant principle would be not merely endangered, but absolutely destroyed, if you were to fill the supreme place, which in its nature only a single individual can fill, with an individual who should not be Protestant. One Catholic would change the whole character of the Crown: while fifty Catholics would no more make any change in the character of the Parliament, than fifty Admirals or Colonels would convert it to a Council of War. That, in one word, was the reason why no inconsistency was chargeable on the proposal of admiting a few Catholic into a Protestant Parliament, which would equally continue to be Protestant still, and yet excluding any Catholic from that Protestant Throne, which his single accession would reduce to be Protestant no longer [hear, hear!]. Now, if the old reasons for exclusion had ceased, he begged the House to observe, to what point they were in danger of being led by the argument for the continuance of restrictions proceeding on the ground of their original necessity. It was only in this very Parliament that his Right Honourable Friend the Secretary for the Home Department, had entitled himself to the public thanks by his prompt and vigorous co-operation with the Government of Ireland, in applying a legislative check to the temporary disorders of that kingdom. By that check, the whole political benefit of the British Constitution was taken, for a necessary season, from our Irish fellow-subjects. That necessity was very generally felt: no strenuous resistance was offered by the great body of opposition. The measure was renewed for a single year at a time, till at length its necessity was happily at an end. But what would the House have said to a British Minister, who, instead of allowing the remedy to cease with the disorder, as his Right Honourable Friend had done, should have ventured to propose that this disfranchising enactment, vitally requisite as it was to Ireland under flagrant rebellion should be prolonged for all time to come, and consecrated as a Canon of the Constitution? Who would have consented that the painful resorts of our necessity should thus be strained into the rules of our life? and yet, precisely such policy it was, only less harshly glaring, because mellowed a little by age, which the perpetuators of the tests would have us uphold, not merely, as in the Irish case, against a promiscuous mass of what are now called pauper freeholders, but against those individuals who, if any class of our fellow subjects might, without indecorum, be presumed less open than the rest to the possibility of disaffection, would be peculiarly entitled to the benefit of that presumption---holders of the greatest stake---occupiers of the highest station---royalists; by ancient remembrance and the bond of a common adversity---and, more than all, by the honourable (even if mistaken politics, of that Tory religion) for which yet their brother Tories would reject them! Not that, if we turned to our history, we should find that the cause of civil liberty had wanted its champions among the Catholics. He was bound, indeed, to admit that if Catholics were really dangerous subjects at this day, little argument of a Constitutional tenour could be raised for admitting them into the Legislature, from the mere fact, that in other and dissimilar times the charter of our liberties was won by Catholics: Just as on the other hand he was entitled to insist, that if the Catholic of this day is not a dangerous subject, the misdeeds of his ancestors in certain dark and widely different ages, afford no Constitutional plea for his disfranchisement now [hear, hear, hear!]. But at all events it would be fair to say, apply your measure equally—if you visit upon the Catholic the sins of his fathers, beyond even the third or the fourth generation, do not bar him from his interest in his father's deservings [hear, hear!]. When the striking fact was first pointed out, that of the Baronies, by whose Lords Magna Charta was acquired from King John, the only four now extant as Baronies are in the tenure, of Catholic Peers; that fact, he apprehended, was appealed to by the Noble Member for Aylesbury, less in the way of strict argument, than as matter of feeling. But it did become a question of argument, and of very serious argument too, what impression of the Constitution you were producing upon your people, if you were thus to tell one vast body of them, that in their entire case, the Constitution had for ever repealed that great law of nature, and of all civilised society, which had made the merits of the parent a transmissible inheritance to his children—if you were thus to tell them, that while the State expected the services of all her subjects, her Constitution had cut off one of the strongest of all human inducements to serve her [hear, hear, hear!]? What zeal (said the Honourable Gentleman) do you think would have been felt for your liberties by those Howards, and Talbots, and Arundels, and Cliffords, who won not only your original Charter under John, but its repeated confirmations and enlargements in subsequent reigns, while a Catholic Nobleman was yet under no incapacity to labour in the cause of our common country—With what heart would they have risked, as they did, their lands and their lives, to lay the first ground-works of that Constitution, beneath whose shelter it is your pride to dwell, if they had dreamed that a time was to come when their posterity, and the posterity of Catholics like themselves, alone of all the Nobility of these kingdoms, must be shut out, without an accuser, without a crime, without even a surviving suspicion, from the threshold of its protection and its privilege [repeated cheering]? If, then, all the ancient reasons for restriction were thus extinct, as well as those which operated in earlier times, as those which had been assigned in the Statute of Charles 2d, and in the arrangements of the Revolution, insomuch that the laws of exclusion could stand no longer upon them, but must rest, if at all, upon other reasons of a more modern necessity to the constitution, then he presumed to say that upon principle the supporters of the tests were now precisely in the same situation in which they would be, if, with the expiration of the old reasons, the old law itself had expired also, and they were now introducing a Bill to renew it for a further term. He had listened in vain, through many a debate, for any suggestion of danger or inconvenience from the abrogation of the tests, which could possibly be urged in favour of a proposal for renewing them if expired. He was not, indeed, surprised that no such suggestion had been offered: for, indeed, what appropriate ground—nay, what plausible topic, even of those which one and long-were popular, would the proposer of such a renewal be now in a condition with common gravity, to dilate upon? Not the danger of a Popish Pretender, from the issue of King James; there survived no such aspirant. Any dispute, or even disputableness, in the Royal succession? The Crown had been uninterruptedly transmitted through six successive demises.—The ambition of an over-reaching Pontiff? The dim reflection of her classic antiquity was all the lustre that now remained to Rome.—The project, long imputed to the Catholics, for recovering the forfeited estates? He would not ask the House to disbelieve the imputation, because the Catholics themselves denied that design; nor because the proposed measure would afford them no facilities for that design; nor yet because the obliterating hand of time had made that design impracticable, by effacing four-fifths of the forfeited titles,—but because the leading classes of the Catholics themselves had become extensively the purchasers of the forfeited lands [hear, hear, hear!], and whatever interest therefore they might formerly have had in promoting the dreaded transfer, the same interest they had now in preventing it, whether to magnify their clergy, or to glut their brethren of the laity [hear, hear!]. Would the renovator of the tests then enlarge upon the probable numbers of the Catholics in Parliament, and the influence which those numbers would carry with them? Those numbers, and the probable influence they would carry, would stand in about the proportion which one bears to sixty-five or seventy. But his Hon. Friend, the Under Secretary (Mr. Dawson), in one of the ablest speeches he ever remembered to have heard on this subject, had expressed his apprehension that a Legislature chequered with Catholics, would follow the ancient example of Tyrconnel's Popish Parment; a Parliament which his Hon. Friend had described indeed to be so very Popish that it contained only eight Protestants in the House of Commons, and not more than ten in the House of Peers. When he inveighed (continued Mr. Twiss) against the bigotry of that Popish Parliament with its little sprinkling of Protestants, I could not forbear thinking as he proceeded that bigotted as they were, at all events they did not exclude those few Protestants for the difference of their religious faith [hear, hear!]. And when he went on to relate how that Catholic majority upheld and advanced its own Catholic faith unheeding and unchecked by the handful of Protestants in its number, the inference forced itself upon my mind that in like manner a Protestant Parliament now would be very little impeded in the maintenance of its Protestant faith by a similar admixture of Cathotics [much cheering]. But his Hon. Friend dreaded the insincerity of that religion; and the persecuting spirit which he supposed peculiar to the Catholic religion. Sir, (said Mr. Twiss) I venture, though I believe this is an unpopular doctrine to deny altogether the imputation that persecution is at all more akin to the Catholic than to most other of the many religions which in different ages have been what we call established—that is connected with the ruling powers of the State [hear, hear!]. Take for example the persecutions upon the two main questions which these very tests involve—the nature of the Lord's Supper, and the supremacy of the Pope Henry the Eighth will afford a fair illustration because he was an active partisan upon both these points. He persecuted furiously for the Catholic opinions respecting the nature of the Sacrament; that you will attribute to his breeding up in Popery. But he persecuted just as furiously against the Supremacy of the Pope: was it Popery that prompted him to that? Bishop Bonner committed his murders on behalf of the Catholic Faith and you will say it was Popery that spurred him on but was it Popery too that led Cranmer to burn men alive for the Protestant faith [hear, hear, hear!]? Or when Trajan

ducts of pa an Rome afloat in blood, was there a y Pope in the plot, ollo and with Jupiter [hear, hear !]? r may have been the otives of the nfo persecutions which in various ages ve v t the worl & I believe they have much tenerbeen motivdes of a political that of religious character, however re igion may ave served to gloss them [hear, hear !]. I am satisfied that the danger of their recurrence has passed away for ever [hear, hear]. Persecution was endured in other days, from the same ignorance on the part of the people, as to their own just rights and physical powers, which induced them to put up with its kindred evil, political oppression but if a new Henry, or a new Mary or a new Elizabeth, were to arise in these days, we should no more allow them to give their bishops commissions for burning us, than we should let them arm their privy councils with arbitrary powers to imprison and fine [hear !]. But there were some, who not fearing much in our days from the faggot or the rack, were yet unrecovered from the apprehensions excited by the associations in Ireland: gentlemen who, having previously inclined to a liberal course, were now induced to withhold their support, by the notable fallacy that concession ought not to be made this year, lest the House should seem to have been frightened into a vote. If, after the angry demonstrations of those bodies, the House had hurried then, for the first time, to a vote of concession, there might have been some colour for the imputation of timidity: but bearing in mind, that Bill after Bill for the relief of the Catholics had passed this House in this very Parliament, and failed only in another stage, he begged to ask which symptom, after this, would be more indicative of fear—to hold stedfastly on in the adopted line, without heed to the passing alarms of the day, or to abandon the course thus deliberately chosen and pursued, because there had been a little agitation in the wind? He would put it individually to every Member of those majorities which had hitherto carried the question through this house, which course would afford to his constituents and to the world the better assurance of his firmness, that he should maintain his consistency by his votes on this question, or that, in an access of panic, he should retract and upset the mature resolves of years [hear, hear !]? Before Gentlemen, who had previously supported this measure, should resolve to abandon it now rather than risk the imputation of fear, he begged them to consider, whether, if there be such a thing as being frightened into a vote, there may not also be such a thing as being frightened out of it? He begged them to consider whether their credit for courage would stand much higher, if they should be called on to make their election, and act, at the time (as come that time must, if ever war should break out again) when Ireland, arming in the general excitement, should hold her weapons ready to be guided, as the policy of England should guide them, either for our defence, or which God avert, for our dismemberment [loud cheering]. England would relieve her then, and better then than never [cheers]. But he would have no man flatter himself with the delusion, that the concessions which he might subscribe with a drawn sword at his throat would ever be set down as the result of any very fearless, philosophical deliberation on his part [repeated cheers]. Besides as to the fears imputed from these recent Associations, they could never be imputed again; for the Associations themselves, the source of the fear, had ceased to exist. Ireland, the quarter of the empire most largely and directly to be affected by the proposed concessions, had for some time past been so free from her wonted disturbance and distress, that in the annual balance of our affairs, which was graciously communicated from the Throne to Parliament, that kingdom had this year, for the first time, he believed, within the memory of man, been carried to the credit side of the public account. Even the Act for suppressing her political societies—which, however, on the ground of necessity, it might be justified, could certainly never be regarded there as gracious---even that law had been followed, on the part of the Catholics as well as of their opponents, by the most peaceful and implicit acquiescence. He had a right, therefore, to argue, that the danger of the associations was over; if it was not---if the Act for suppressing them had not removed the danger ---if it was not to have the effect of restoring security and confidence, that highly Penal Act had been obtained from Parliament under a delusion. He was sure his Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, would not tell him that---would not tell him that it had been any other than a measure of safety as well as of necessity. Necessary he believed it to have been, because he felt that the leaders of the Catholic population were the more dangerous, inasmuch as the grievances which they harped upon, and perhaps exaggerated, were, in no small proportion, actual and real---but he must say, that after thus putting down the exaggerators of the grievances, the least that Parliament could do now was to put down the grievances themselves [hear, hear !]. And if the Catholic religion had been, as some alleged, too often made the clock of dangerous designs against the State, a cloak which they were resolved they would not encourage any subject of this realm to wear---could they believe, after the experience of so many unhappy years, that theirs was a policy which would be likely to induce him to cast that cloak aside? The very fables of our childhood would teach a sounder wisdom. They would tell how the wayfaring man, who, when assailed by the tempest, gathered the folds of his garment but the more closely about him, relaxed before the kiudly influence of a gentler sun, and opened his bosom to its warmth [cheering]. The weapons of the Anti-Catholic party were not always of the temper which a prudent combatant would desire to wield; but there was one topic of theirs which he could not forbear to borrow, he meant that favourite suggestion about the great extent to which concession had already been carried in favour of the still vexed, still unsatisfied Catholics. No doubt concession had been made to a great extent---that was precisely his argument---and the larger the boons which Parliament had granted, and the oftener Parliament had granted them, the more it made for his case. For wherefore had they granted so much to the Catholics? Not, of course from fear; not, undoubtedly, from favour; but because on each single occation, when, as trustees of the public safety, Parliament had felt themselves justified in sanctioning some fresh concession in the series, the circumstances upon which they acted, the visible effects of previous boons upon the behaviour of the Catholics had been such as to satisfy reasonable men that such new concession respectively would be free from any danger to the public weal; so that each of the consecutive relaxations, instead of being an argument against more, had, in truth, been a successful experiment; shewing how completely the welfare of the State, the only legitimate test of any penal or exclusive legislation, may consist, and has long consisted, with even a progreasive concession [hear, hear !]. Under these circumstances, he hear ily congratulated the Honorable Baronet, the Mover of this proceeding, on the time at which it had been his good fortune, and he good fortune, and he would presume to add, his good judgment, urge the bill to its present stage. Again and again, when measures had been proposed for restoring our Catholic fellow-subjects to their place in the constitution, it had been said that they had mistaken their time---that though the principle might be sound, the season at all events was unsuitable. And the people of this country, always unapt to entertain abstract constitutional considerations, were slowest of all to admit the participation of new associates in their political rights; so that the honest pride which they felt in the possession of those rights had, perhaps, heretofore been a little too exclusive. But the repeated discussions and investigations in and out of Parliamrnt, had at length let in the light; the better informed classes of the people no longer allowed themselves to be overcast by the cloud of petitions, compelled from all the usual quarters, but not now, as formerly, unanswered by others of a larger and more liberal tenour; insomuch, that an opinion had gone abroad, how well founded, he would not stay to inquire, but undoubtedly, a very general belief, as men are prone to believe what they wish, that the success which had hitherto attended the Catholics here, was to speed the present Bill through another House of Parliament. The grounds of that opinion he did not know; but this he did know, that it was an opinion tending powerfully to work out its own fulfilment---that when once the more enlightened classes of the people had become persuaded that Parliament was likely to grant a particular relief, because it was a relief which Parliament ought to grant, the time was not very far off, when that relief would be granted. If then, in any former debate, any adversary of the Catholics had gained himself a momentary triumph, by objecting that the time was inconvenient---that there were wars raging abroad, or disturbances at home---that there were dangerous demagogues on that side of the water, or popular alarms against Popery on this---to any such adversary the Honourable Baronet was entitled to say, our turn is come now to make a vantage ground of time. The wars you told us of have subsided into the profoundest peace; instead of the disturbances you used to dwell upon, we have tranquillity and industry, and competence round about us; the agitators of Ireland are silenced by the law; and if, since their suppression, voices are yet heard in support of the Catholic cause, they are the voices of the people of England that you hear. Unless, therefore, Gentlemen would venture to put their case upon the issue that no time could ever be fit for reinstating their fellow-subjects in the Constitution---a length which he remembered to have heard no less firm an Anti-Catholic than Mr. Perceval in that place declare that he at least would not venture to go---unless they were prepared to put the original principal of the Constitution to a violent death, in order that they might render this favourite exception immortal; he would now take his stand before them upon the auspicious character of the present time, and claim from them an equalization, which now not only every general principle, but every reason of temporary expediency were alike combining to recommend and to enforce [hear, hear !]. He trusted he had now made out the proposition with which he began, that the Constitution to which gentlemen had appealed was not of the exclusive character which they would impute to it; that the dangers which might once have existed as constitutional reasons for exclusion were altogether at an end; and that no others had arisen since to supply their place. And these considerations had the grater force, because, even

if the Catholics were proved to entertain any, or all of the objects which had often been imputed to them, no man had yet uttered one single syllable to show in what manner the proposed relaxation would assist in advancing their energies [hear, hear!]. Nay, on the contrary, it should seem that Parliament would be diminishing the power of the Catholics by removing the sympathy with their wrongs [hear, hear!]. After trespassing so long on the indulgence of the House [hear, hear!], there was only one other consideration which, before he should sit down, he wished to offer to their notice, because it was materially connected with the view which he had taken of this debate. And when he should state the source from which he drew it, he trusted it would be some authority against the harsh doctrine, that a severe law, necessary once, must be necessary for ever. He quoted it from no Catholic rescript—from no speculative tract upon political or upon religious liberty; but he quoted it from the Statute Book of the realm: from a statute too, not made in the vacillating Protestantism of Henry VII., not in the blood-thirsty spleen of Philip and Mary—not even in the blod liberality of Elizabeth—but made in the reasonably ancient, and unexceptionably Protestant reign of the Sixth Edward. It was the Statute 1 Ed. VI., chap. 12, the great Constitutional Act, which abrogated all the persecuting law, "concerning religion or opinions," which cut off the newfangled treasons and restored the law of Edward III., and which repealed that enormous Statute of Henry VIII., whereby the Proclamations of the King had been invested with the authority of an Act of Parliament. After reciting that "Rebellion and insurrection, and such mischiefs had made it necessary to enact laws which might appear to men of exterior realms (for even then it was that foreigners had their eyes on our religious dissensions), and many of the King's subjects, very strait, sore, extreme, and terrible, although they were then, when they were made, not without great consideration and policy moved and established, and for the time very expedient and necessary." The preamble to this important Stat, then concludes, as he would do, in the following words—"But as in tempest or winter one course and garment is convenient, in calm or warm weather a more liberal case or lighter garment, both may and ought to be followed and used; so we have seen divers strait and sore laws made in one Parliament, the time so requiring, in a more calm and quiet reign of another Prince iby the like authority, and Parliament repealed and taken away: the which most high clemency and royal example the King's Highness willing to follow, is contented and pleased that the severity of certain laws be mitigated and remitted, upon trust that his subjects will not abuse the same, but rather be encouraged thereby more faithfully, and with more diligence (if it may be) and care for his Majesty, to serve his Highness." The Honourable and Learned Gentleman sat down amid loud and repeated cheering from all sides of the House.

Mr. HART DAVIS gave it as his opinion, that the Constitution of England was essentially Protestant; he was further of opinion, that the Catholics of Ireland would not be contented with the concessions they now seek, any more than they had been with what they had already obtained; and he did not think that it would be at all decent to compel a King to remain a Protestent whilst he was surrounded with Catholic Councillors. He had very little confidence in Roman Catholics, nor could he believe, that if they possessed political power they would not abuse it. He would give them the most extensive toleration, but to further concessions.

Mr. C. GRANT said, the question had been so ably discussed in the course of these, debates, that it would be hopeless to think of adding any thing by way of argument, and he would therefore prefer addressing himself to a topic which he was rather surprised had been so little mentioned in the very able speech [hear, hear!] of his Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Twiss) [hear!]. He meant the paramount and immediate necessity of this measure, with a view to the permanent tranquillity of Ireland. This question had been always argued in the broad and general baris of an imperial measure, but he regarded it as essentially an Irish question; and viewing it in that light, he would ask, "Reject this question, and how will you deal with Ireland [loud cheers]?" And however regards the intense expectation which has been excited, the profound and universal national interest which it has awakened, must have a mind of peculiar fortitude to look at the question in any other light than as affecting the peace of Ireland [hear!]. To this part of the subject, often as it had been adverted to, he had never heard a rational answer. They say they would give them silk gowns. He did not mean to undervalue the importance of silk gowns? but, good God, when they had to consider no less a question than the safety and happiness of six millions of people, such an assertion as this looked like a perfect mockery of the great question [cheers]. We have been told by some, that if they were sure tranquillity would follow the accomplishment of this, they would accede to it; but this was inverting the fair mode of reasoning. We take our stand upon a sound principle, and are not to be called upon to prove that the consequences will certainly follow which the soundness and justice of that principle induce us to hope; but we retort upon you, and say, what has been the result of your system? Have you conciliated the affections, or gained the attachment of that generous and warm hearted people [cheers]? What proof can you give us, after your long and cruel experiment, that we can repose with confidence in the affections and gratitude of the Irish people [loud cheers]? The simple state of Ireland was superior to a thousand argumens. One of the great rules in the tactics of tlegislative assemblies was that those who oppose a system in itself vicious take up the strongest possible position when they found themselves upon the evil consequences which that system has produced, and he would illustrate this argument by reference to a transaction of recent occurrance. The Distillery Laws in Ireland had, by the heavy duties they imposed, led to the worst consequence, by the encourgement they gave to illicit distillation; step by step the laws had been altered, but still the evil was not removed, untill at length his Right Hon. Friend near him destroyed not only the symptoms, but the discase itself [hear, hear!]. You passed penal statutes against the Irish Catholics until you made them lawless and insurrectionary almost by nature; but what one act have you done to render them contended (hear, hear!? Even the Catholic Association itself, which grew out of the system, and of which even the memory is now almost forgotten, has been pressed forward as an argument against the present measure. It has been said by some, that it would be cruel to have the King alone deprived of all freedom of conscience, whilst he was surrounded by Catholics Councillors; and admitting this to be an anomaly, he would ask whether the anomaly was the result of this measure? Does it not, in fact, at present exist? Is not the King prevented from becoming a Presbyterian, although he may be surrounded in his Court by Ministers of that persuasion, or by believers in no religion at all [hear, hear!]? [We regret to state, that from the occasionally low tones of the Right Honourable Gentleman, and the inconvenient situation in which he stood, with his back to the Gallery, his observations reached us very imperfactly] Many objections have been taken to this measure, on the ground of its recoguition of the spiritual power of the Pope; but, in point of fact, was not this power most substantially recognized at Maynooth—an institution endowed by a Protestant State, of which the Catholic visitors regulate all the Bye Laws affecting the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Rome [hear, hear!]? They say, that after he passing of this Bill no conscientious Protestant could swear hearafter that the Pope had no "spirittual authority within these realms?" but was there any man, who, at his entrance into that House, took that oath, and did not at the same time believe that the Pope did possess such a power [hear, hear,!]? The great misconception under which they had hitherto laboured, in respect to the proceedings towards Ireland, was, that they forgot the moral influence of laws the Parliament forgot that they were legislating, not for a stupid and senseless mass of beings, but for a warm and affectionate people, who were much more likely to be influenced by kindness and coercion [hear, hear!], and until they admitted the principle of conciliation to its fullest extent, it was vain to hope for any thing like tranquility in Ireland [cheers]. In the character of England, it was hear interest to abolish those penal laws. Whenever one met with an enlightened foreigner, his strong position was Ireland. When he contrasted the policy of England with other countries—whenever they were desirous of pointing out the want of wisdom, the want of liberality, the want of a power to accommodate itself to the growing intelligence of the age, they pointed triumphantly to Ireland, and then told us not to speak of English magnanimity [cheers] Was not this an additional reason for removing speedily this foul stain from our natural character [hear, hear!]? Whether they consulted the security of Ireland, or the glory of England, it became now ten times more incumbent on them to emancipate—not Ireland, but to emancipate the English people and the English Legislature from the disgraceful bonds in which for so many years they have been enchained [cheers]. The Right Honourable Member next adverted to the evidence taken before the Committee, in commenting upon which he thought a degree of unnecessary severity had been dealt out to

Dr. Doyle. He did not stand there to defend the writings of that Learned Person; he could not approve the writting of J. K. L.; on the contrary he lamented that any Christiann Prelate, and especially an individua distinguished for his piety and virtues, no less than his high talents should have allowed himself to put forth such opinions. He could have wished that distinguished Prelate had, for the sake of his own fame, united to the learning and energy of Bossuet somewhat of the meekness and charity of Fenelon [hear, h ar!]. But when he made those observations, he could not forget that there was a great distinction to be drawn between the cool and frank communication between friend and friend, and the feelings of an indignant writer describing the wrongs of his country [hear!]. The House were bound to consider the extent of the provocation. For some time back scarcely a day passed over, in which the Press and the Pulpit did not teem with accusations against the Catholics, charging them with the most improper conduct, assailing their religion, and describing (or as stated) their iniquities, and ascribing to them principles and actions which they detested just as sincerely as he did. He confessed that he lamented very much that provocations should have been given to call forth this indignant retort, as much as he deplored those legislative calumnies fixed a stigma on the Catholics on account of their religious faith, branding them as persons undeserving the smallest confidence, and unfit for the enjoyment of those privileges which were accessible by all the sectarians [hear, hear!]. It has been argued that this measnre would not affect the great mass of the people, and this opinion proceeded on the assumption that no benefit would be conferred, because the lowest individual could not attain the highest offices in the state; but he would remind those gentlemen, that one of the soundest maxims in the Constitution was, that the most exalted office was open to the humblest individual; and it was to maxims of this description we could trace those workings of conscious merit, struggling against, and surmounting the difficulties that surround it, which very exertions have made this country what it is; it is that unabated and encouraged ardour diffusing itself through all the remefication of society, that has raised England to her present unrivalled greatness—

" Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
" Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscest."

[cheers] The Right Hon. Member reverted to the evidence, but from the low tone of voice, we lost many of the sentences. We understood the Right Honourable Gentleman to say, he did not mean to rely merely upon Catholic evidence, although he could see no reason why Mr. M'Nevin and Mr. Trandy were to be believed at one time, and Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Doyle to be doubted at another; but he should content himself with the evidence of the Honourable Member for Louth, to support the conclusions to which he had come. And before he sat down he should take the opportunity of offering to the House his humble testimony with respect to the great body of the Irish Catholics—a testimoney founded on the experience which he had acquired, when in the exercise of official duty in that country. When he first entered on that duty, he had felt stronly on the condition in which the law placed that body of the King's subjects. He was then told by those who differed from him, that greater experience, and a personal acquaintance with the local circumstances of Ireland, would correct the warmth of his enthusiasm. He did not deny that these observations had their effect---they made him at least ready to give a reception to every argument that could be advanced in their support. They produced in his mind a determined impartiality on that great question; and, therefore, he could, with sincerity, now assure that House, that his further official experience, instead of shaking this original impressions, more deeply confirmed them [cheers]. He spoke, of course, only his individual opinion. He however, could not but feel that in a country circumstanced as Ireland was, in which, from a variety of causes, an active intercourse between the people and the government was so essencial to the general good---the law itself had erected a strong barier between both [cheers]. There existed in that country no common point of intercourse---no medium of communication, no illustration of that habitual, he would say instinctive follow-feeling, which so marked the character of England, which vibrated from one extremity of the and to the other, which was felt

" ---At each thread, and lives along the line."

The great mass of the people of Ireland moved in an orbit of its own; it presented the dark surface to the view of the Government [hear, hear, hear!]. A mass thus circumstanced would be, to use the language of Mr. Burke, formidable from the " activity of its inertness." But in Ireland, that great body, in place of being inert, was quite alive—it was full of moral and physical influence, and it was in such a mass that the severity of the law had sown the seeds of discontent and dissatisfaction, which it was still considered by some, expedient to nourish and treasure up. True it was that the great portion of that penal code had been repealed, but there was still a remnent which though useless as to security, was omnipotent for insult and degradation [hear, hear, hear!]. He could not but feel, that such a system of policy had in ireland dissevered six millions of the people from all sympathy with the aritocracy, from the influence of property, and substituted for those natural holds on popular affection, an influence either of the priesthood, which, when duly qualified, was salutary, but which, under certain circumstances, might become noxious, or transferred their guidance to the dark plottings of the midnight incendiary, who, by working on their passions, aggravating there grievances, and appealing to their love of enterprizes, too often and too fatally led them to exercise, with their own hands, a rude and vague justice on the laws themselves [hear, hear, hear!]. In every period, since the communion of this country with Ireland it had been amaxim with some Statesmen that the Irish were not fitted for the British Constitution. Undoubtedly that maxim, by being too pertinaciously adverted to, had worked out its own necessity—for it was question of notoriety, that as it affected Ireland, the Constitution was always in, he might say, a paroxysm [hear, hear!]. He alluded to the passing of such enactments as the insurrection Bill, the Convention Law, measures which, under a temporary exigence, he had himself supported. Such a necessity, however, proved that as to Ireland the British Constitution was divested of its functions. He had too often heard indiscriminate accusations thrown out against the Catholic population of that country. These charges, thus indiscrimately cast, he knew to be unfounded. He was free to admit that within the pale of that communion there were some who were disposed to carry their opinions to an extreme, while there were many most amiable, intelligent, and tolerant, with a spirit and a sense of which no Protestant Church need fell ashamed [hear, hear, hear!]. He would take that opportunity of giving an example the more freely, as the individual, of whose qualities and virtues he would speak, was removed from this earthly scene---he meant the late Dr. Everard, a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, as sure a model of the Christian as any church could produce [hear, hear, hear!]. He was every thing that a Christian prelate ought to be. And in illustration of that enlightened toleration which the good of all communions felt---he lived with the Protestant Archbishop of the same diocese, a most enlightened and amiable individual also, in the bonds of fraternal intimacy. Both were attached to their respective religions with the deepest sincerity and zeal, and yet they lived in the same town, almost under the same roof, not only with the fullest toleration of each other's opinions, but with the strongest feelings of individual affection and regard [hear!]. They, indeed, illustrated that character which the pure spirit of the Christian dispensation included. It was unjust, therefore, to impute to Catholics—that, as Catholics, they were incapable of all those great and patriotic attachments, which were the objects of general admiration and respect. The history of France furnished an example in disproof of such an imputation. When Henry the Fourth was opposed by the Duke of Guise, to whose party all the attrocities which disgraced that period were to be attributed, the Catholic nobility of France—the chivalrous portion of that body attached themselves to the standard of that Protestant Pince, because, as the historians of that period had observed, they believed him to be the Sovereign, destined by Providence, to ascend that Throne. And here, he trusted, the House would allow him to quote from that very historian, Thuanus, some observations which that historian, in this admirable style, addressed in his preface to Henry the Fourth, most descriptive of all those calamities to which a country, torn by religious dissensions, was subjected:—" Nempe ad cætera quibus hoc infestum virtuti sæculum scatet mala, religionis dissidium accessit, quod jam toto pœne sæculo orbem Christianum continuis motibus vexat et deinceps vexabit, nisi tempestiva remedia, atque adio alia quam quæ hactenus adhibita sunt, ab iis, quorum præcipuè interest, adhibeantur. Nam experientiâ satis edocti sumus, ferrum, flammas, exilia, proscriptiones, irritâsse potius quam sanâsse morbum menti inhærentem [cheers]: ad quem proïnde curandum, non iis quæ in corpus tantum penetrant, sed doctrinâ et sedulâ institutione, quæ in animum leniter instillata descendit, opus esse." The religious imputations cast upon the Catholics were absurd. Protect them by good laws, insure them the benefits of good society, elevate them by a just and manly confidence to the tone of freemen, and you will find them as able, as tolerant, as amiable, and as a useful members of the British community as any other class of their fellow-subjects [cheers]. Indeed he would go farther, and say it was the duty which the Government owed to the governed, to surround six millions of the King's subjects with all those genial influences which raised them in the scale of civilisation. Before he concluded he was anxious to guard himself

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

against the imputation of being considered, because he advocated the cause of six millions of Catholics, indifferent to the religion which he himself most conscientiously professed. For that religion he felt, he sincerely hoped, as warmly as any man who heard him [hear, hear, hear!]. He detested the doctrine that men were proportionally liberal towards other forms of faith as they were sceptical in regard to their own. Actuated by a far different conviction, he supported liberality towards the Catholic, because he felt that the unassailable purity of the Protestant belief allowed him with safety to open the porch of the Constitution to any other class of fellow Christians [hear, hear, hear!] No man could now doubt that this question must eventually pass. It might be delayed unhappily a year or two, but pass it would. He saw that result in the progress of public opinion, in the enlightened charity which all classes of the Christian community were feeling towards each other—he saw it in the attention which the state of Ireland had attracted from the Legislature, and, above all, in the light which, as it affected that country, had broken in upon the Legislature and the country, by a thousand avenues [hear, hear!]. Every step that had been taken, every step that would be taken, in the progress of a liberal system of policy must loosen also the hold of these restrictions on the Catholics of Ireland. How was it possible, when all the other impediments to national greatness and increased prosperty were removed, that such causes of disunion and heart-burning could remain [hear!]? Disappear eventually they must; and if so, why not crown the great arrangement, by making that which was inevitable, now acceptable. The motion had his fullest support [cheers]. (We regret that from the inability at different times to hear the Right Honourable Speaker in the conclusion of his sentences we are unable to give but an imperfect report of a speech, which eppeared to have made a considerable impression on the House.)

The Solicitor-General expressed his determination to oppose the Bill. He contrasted the writings of Dr. Doyle, on whose testimony so much stress had been laid, with his evidence on the same subject, and contended that, with every respect for his station and talents, such descripancy did not entitle him to confidence. It was impossible to argue the present question without reference to the other Bills which were connected with it, and therefore must be considered as a part of the same measure. He agreed in the opinion his Honourable and Learned Friend the Member for Winchelsea had pronounced on the Disfranchisement Bill, and, he believed, that if carried into effect, the disfranchised freeholders of Ireland would fell disposed to exercise that vague and rude justice on the severity of the law to which his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grant) had alluded. What was its object but to sacrifice a great class of the community to the ambition of few? That Mr. O'Connel should sit in that House, have a silk gown, or be elevated to the Bench—that the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Fingal should be summoned to Parliament, a great body of freeholders were to be disfanchised. The rights of the many were to be sacrificed tsatisty the ambition of the Patrician and Equestrian order of the Catholics [a laugh]. He would ask the Hon. Baronet, the Member of Westminster, what would be the consequence, if it were proposed to disfranchise the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, *et hoc genus omne*, of the city which the Hon. Baronet had the honour to represent? What did the Honourable Bart. suppose would be the result, if it were attempted to disfranchise the chimney-sweepers, who, as the Hon. Baronet well knew, lived in many of the alleys of Westminster, while the shopkeepers and higher orders of the inhabitants were allowed to retain their rights? It was said, that these forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland, were driven to the place of election to vote, at the discretion of those by whom they were so treated; but in that respect they only resembled the individuals in the well known case of the Isleworth mill, who possessing each a forty-shilling yearly interest in that mill, were driven to Brentford for the purpose of giving each his vote in favour of the return of the Hon. Baronet, for Middlesex. But then all this was for the purpose of conciliating those who would otherwise not be disposed to support the Catholic Relief Bill. The supporters of the Elective Franchise Bill, did not wish the success of that measure, for the purpose of putting an end to the fraud and perjury, the existence of which they asserted, but for the political advantages which the other Bill secured. So indifferent were they to the cause of religion and morals, that they were quite disposed the Catholic Relief Bill were not agreed to, freely to relinquish the Elective Franchise Bill. It was evident that the present friends of what was called Catholic Emancipation, had no objection whatever to rob one class of the Catholics, for the purpose of benefiting another class. Should the whole of the proposed Bills receive the sanction of the Legislature, some curious dialogues might possibly take place in Ireland on the return of the gentlemen who had been delegate from the Catholics of that country. For instance, he could imagine a meeting between Mr. O'Connell, and one of the unfortunate disfranchised forty-shilling freeholders, in which the latter might say, "Well, Mr. O'Connell, and what have *you* got?" "Oh," the answer would be, "I have got a silk gown, and a seat in Parliament." "Ah! that's very well indeed for you; but what have *we* got?" "You! why, while we have got well robbed, you have got well robbed [a loud laugh]!" A robbery it unquestionably was; and he had no hesitation in declaring it to be his decided opinion, that a more unconstitutional measure than this Elective Franchise Bill, had not been introduceed into Parliament since the grand forfeiture of the charters under James II. In the well known case of Nottingham, the proceedings were founded upon evidence on oath. There was not upon the Journals a single case of the disfranchisement of a borough for corruption or mal-practices, except upon evidence on oath. Yet they were now about to disfranchise a large body of the people without any evidence at all, and with the utmost discripancy of opinion as to the amount of qualification to which the right of voting might advantageously be limited. He would now proceed to the other measure, he meant to the Resolution which had been agreed to on the motion of a Noble Lord, which went to the establishmen' in this country of a Papal Church armed with full powers and right of jurisdiction. He did not believe that many Honourable Members were aware of the extensive, and intolerable nature of those powers, and of that jurisdiction. Did those who agree to this hasty vote know that the papal church had a right to interfere with baptism, with marriage, with burial, with the sacrament, with going into the church, with receiving charity, &c.? Permission with respect to all these matters might be granted or withheld according to the will of the Catholic Clergy. No such power existed in the hands of our clergy; for since the reformation those rights which until that period had been spiritual, were converted to civil; but by the constitution of the Romish Church they were spiritual rights. Under the Church of England, those subjects were brought before legal Courts; presided over by the King's Judges; but by the vote to which he had alluded, the Catholic Bishops in Ireland were invested with the sole and entire jurisdiction over them; and had the power of coercing the whole Catholic population of that country. Adverting to the form of the oath to be taken by the Catholic Bishops, he expressed himself at a loss to understand why, as the Catholic Bishops in Spain and in other Catholic countries of Europe, took an oath of entire submission to the State, the Catholic Bishops in Ireland were not to do so also. In France, and indeed in every country in Europe, the Crown exercised entire controul over the Bishop. In none were they permitted to possess the powers, which, if these measures were sanctioned by the Lelislature, they would possess. But it was said that the Bill contained an efficient security against any improper conduct on the part of the Catholic Church. What was it? The establishment of a Board of Catholic Bishops! Suppose it were required to secure the country from the danger of suffering embezzlement or imposition from a Chancellor of the Exchequer, would it be considered a very judicious proceeding to establish for that purpose a Board consisting of four Lords of the Treasury [a laugh, and cries of hear, hear!]? Really it was not a subject on which a grave man would throw away the powder and shot of an argument. The very proposition for framing any Board at all implied the existence of jealousy, the necessity for inspection; and then the parties respecting whom that jealousy existed, and whose conduct it was thought necessary to inspect, were made comptrollers of their own acts, and judges of their own cause [hear, hear, hear!]. In none of the former measures of a similar nature had so great an absurdity been introduced. In the Bill proposed by Mr. Grattan, whose name was inseparably linked with the recollection of the most eminent talents and the most ardent patriotism [hear, hear!], the Secretary of State and a Lay Board were to be appointed for the purpose of inspecting the documents received by the Catholic Bishops from the See of Rome. In Mr. Plunkett's Bill, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and one of the Secretaries of State for England were to be appointed the inspectors. But it had been said that it was a principle of the Roman Catholic Religion not to allow unhallowed eyes to behold these sacred documents. Against this assertion, he would confornt the whole practice in France from the time of Henry IV. downwards; the whole practice in Spain, and in every other

munications from the Papal See were submitted to the inspection of the Ministers of the Crown. He begged the House to consider the state of public opinion as to this question There were 263 Petitions against it, and only 54 for it. The Petitions against the present measure were not the emanations of the Clergy—they were the spontaneous presentations from the Laity. He should forget his character of a constitutional lawyer if he voted for the Bill, and supporting it, he should consider himself as supporting a system of trickery and charlatanism. He should therefore consider it his duty to move, that the Bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Huskisson protested that, after the course of his long Parliamentary life, there were few things he could look back to with more entire satisfaction than the votes he had given for the partial relief, and general removal of the disabilities of the Roman Catholics. He considered the present measure as having nothing to do with the doctrine of the Hierarchy, or as affecting the morals of individuals, either in their relations of private life, or in respect to their obligations in civil society; but he viewed it solely as a question between subject and subject. On this ground he should vote for the present measure, and he was convinced that it would tend to allay the discontents that had prevailed in Ireland so much to the prejudice of the general interests of the empire. The disunion that had been created upon this subject, and which still existed, had the effect of retarding the progress of prosperity in time of peace, to render the period of peace less durable, and to endanger every interest whenever war should arise, dissevering the feelings of the country, at the period when it was the most essential that they should be concentrated [hear, hear!]. He conceived that as to the principle of the question, all discussion was long ago at an end, and he should therefore confine himself solely to the convenience of the question, as far as it immediately concerned Ireland. In this point of view, the evil generated by the present system of the laws was one of the greatest magnitude. He would beg the House to consider the extraordinary circumstances under which the Protestant religion had been first introduced into Ireland—it had merely transferred the endowments of the Church, without transferring the opinions and feelings of the people. This was the basis of all the difficulties which had arisen in the management of the Cotholic Question with reference to Ireland. Many considered the transfer of church property which had taken place in Ireland upon the Reformation to be as irrevocable, and that the present right of ownership in the Protestant church was as valid as the general possession of property in either country—and that to unsettle the property of the church would be to unsettle all other property, and to disturb the Government of the country. Putting aside such questions, which at least admitted of dispute, he thought the present measure amounted to this—was the evil of the present system of religious intolerance in Ireland, of such a nature that it might wear itself out, or whether it was likely to increase or to continue to the extent of injuring the country? Was it fit to let an evil of this nature take its course, and go on year after year, or was it requisite to check it by

[redacted] however, seemed no longer to be wh[redacted] any thing ought to be done, the difficulty [redacted] rather to ascertain what the Governm[redacted] ought to do. All considerations of conve[redacted] ing the Catholics to Protestantism were now at an end. The hope of converting 6,000,000 of Irish to the Protestant Church, was too absurd to merit attention, and the point now was, to consider these people as confirmed Catholics, and to deliberate upon the extent to which the House might go in removing the disabilities under which such Catholics laboured. It had become the duty of the House to inquire and ascertain what the difficulties of Ireland really were, and it behoved all parties to acknowledge that the question did not admit of being longer postponed. He would refer to the opinion of one Military Commander of authority, who knew well what the value of 10,000 men was in tranquillising a country, and he was of opinion that the granting of the present question would do more to tranquillise Ireland than keeping up an army [redacted] such an amount in that country. The greatest loss that Ireland suffered under the present system was the diversion of millions of capital into other channels, which had otherwise been employed in the encouragement of her industry, and the improvement of her advantages. She had, however, advanced considerably in other respects—in knowledge, in education, in liberality—and was in every respect better qualified to receive the boon th[redacted] she had been some years ago. It was said t[redacted] our ancestors had provided by these disabilit[redacted] against speculative danger, but it became [redacted] House to contrast with those speculat[redacted] dangers the real and pressing emergenc[redacted] to which the system had given rise. The Catholics came before them as supplicants; they were backed by a great portion of the intelligent Protestant population of both countries. What danger then was likely to arise from the grant? Some persons might think that the Catholics spent every hour of their lives in deliberating how they might best destroy the Protestant religion all over the earth. But what was it they now demanded? To be admitted within the pale of the Constitution. Was it likely to suppose, that if they were admitted, they would apply themselves the next moment to destroy what they were so anxious to participate in? If they did, what would they then become? Not supplicants for justice, which constituted their strength [hear, hear!], but aggressors and enemies to the Constitution, whom they were bound to resist. But it was absurd to anticipate any such result, unless we could believe that they were at the same time the most desperately wicked, and desperately foolish of mankind. The Secretary for the Home Department, though he seemed to think that something might still be granted to the Catholics, under certain circumstances, maintained the necessity of their exclusion from the Bench and from both Houses of Parliament. He seemed to think that there might be an individual of that persuasion possessed of such transcendant talents as to command a situation in the Councils of the country, if there was not a law to prevent it. But if, on acquiring such a situation, he proceed to use his power for the overthrow of the Constitution, he must, with all his talents, be not only a bigot but a hypocrite, and the slave of an am-

[redacted]tion such as had never actuated any man be[redacted]re in any popular assembly. In that House [redacted]e would be taught to move in the l[redacted]phere of his ambition, but if shut out of the privileges of the Constitution, he would become here, as in Ireland, an eccentric and blazing comet, over which they could have no controul. He would warn the House again and again that it would be their fate to deal with combinations as formidable as that of the Catholic Association, if they did not get rid of those childish prejudices and apprehensions which induced them to persevere in refusing their claims. He wished it to be distinctly understood before he sat down, that neither his Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, nor himself, had any concern in the framing of those measures, which were called the wings of the Catholic Bill, nor any knowledge of them until they were stated to the House. In voting for the other measure, he was influenced by a desire to shew that he was prepared to concur in carrying the great question of the Catholics into effect, by agreeing to pecuniary arrangements, if it should be necessary; but when Honourable Gentlemen talked of details which were not before the House; of allowances to Archbishops and Bishops, and others of the Clergy, he begged to be considered as not pledging himself to any such proceeding. As far as he could judge at present, upon a subject so difficult, he thought he should be unwilling to place the Catholic in the condition of an Established Church, but that the provision for its Clergy should be left dependent on the Crown, like that of other Dissenters. He would not now enter into a discussion which was not before the House, nor could he until the principle of the measure of relif was agreed upon. He would, therefore, conclude by entreating the House to deal with that important question in the manner and with the tone of men who were fully apprised of its importance to the prosperity and well-being of the State.

Mr. Peel said he was anxious, before he made any observations on the immediate question before the House, to allude to an observation which had dropped from an Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) in the debate of Friday last. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had said upon that occasion, that Dr. O'Beirne, the late Bishop of Meath, had received his ordination originally in the Catholic Church. The widow of the Bishop of Meath having seen that statement in the papers, had addressed a letter to him (Mr. Peel), requesting that this error might be corrected, and declaring that the Bishop had never been at any time ordained into the Church of Rome. The fact, he believed, was, that Dr. O'Beirne had been educated at Paris, where at an early period of life he saw reason for changing to the Protestant faith. He subsequently became a member of the University of Cambridge, and was there ordained for the first time, he believed, by Bishop Watson. The House, he was confident, would excuse this trespass upon their time as the widow had expressed considerable anxiety on the subject [hear, hear!]. In proceeding to the question itself, it was not his intention to occupy them long; he had already offered every oposition to the measure which he was capable of giving, his opinions were on

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record, and he should not seek for novelty where he could not find it, nor abuse their indulgence by exhausting their patience. He would, however, avail himself of that opportunity to express his decided adherence to the opinions which he had already avowed. He could not concur with those who thought that nothing more could be granted to the Roman Catholics, for he had repeatedly expressed his willingness that the Roman Catholics of England should be placed on the same footing wish those of Ireland [hear, hear!], and the Noble Lord who had brought forward a proposition to that effect would give him credit for the sincerity of his intentions, as he must recollect that the measure had his entire approbation. But his opinion was unaltered as to the expediency of reserving the Executive Government and the Chief Offices of State to be filled by Protestants, under this Protestant Constitution. When he saw the civil contests which had arisen from religious feeling, both in Scotland and in Ireland; when he saw that the Reformation and the Revolution in this country were brought about by such means; he could not help thinking that religion, at all times a powerful motive, would still continue to influencc the transactions of mankind, and the great occurrences of empires. It was therefore that he did not think it right to remove these barriers which had been set up for the protection of the Protestant arcendancy [hear, hear!]. An Honourable and Learned Gentleman had done them the favour to read a most learned treatise on the Constitution, for their edification, but he seemed to have lost sight of an important fact. This principle was, that the exclusive laws against Catholics had their origin at the time of Charles II. when the country was in a state of ferment upon these subjects. But that was not the period to which they were to be referred. They were coeval with the Reformation. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman would find that an Act was passed so early as the eighth year of Elizabeth, imposing an oath upon such Catholics as were elected Members of that House, which, if the Honourable Gentleman would propose as a substitute for the present form, might readily be adopted by the most anxious advocates, of exclusion. The authority of a preamble in the time of Edward the Sixth, had also been alluded to, as if the policy of that period was peculiarly favourable to the views of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. According to the eloquent language of that preamble, the season of summer required a more light and liberal clothing than that of winter, and so of more quiet times. But he (Mr. Peel) had taken the pains to look at the enactment of which this preamble was the exordium, and he found that the "light and liberal clothing" was of a very different nature from what the House might be led to suppose. It was, in fact, measures under which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman might have suffered death for delivering such a speech as that in which he had pronounced its eulogium [a laugh]. He found in this enactment that any person who maintained, either by speech on in writing, that the King was not the supreme head of the Church, should be deemed guilty of high treason, and should suffer the penalties of deaths and confiscation accordingly [a laugh]. The apprehensions, which he candidly avowed, upon contemplating the admission of Catholics into Parliament and the high offices of state, were not lessened by the guards proposed to be introduced, and which seemed to give satisfaction to many. His Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Huskisson) seemed to take a little alarm upon that part of the subject, when he protested against being understood to approve of making the Catholic Clergy independent of the Crown, or placed on a different footing with respect to their allowances from the other Dissenters. Yet, what was the meaning of the words, "provision by law," contained in the Bell for which he had voted, if they did not mean that such provision should be made independent of the Crown, which should have no discretion to exercies in the case? If ever there was a question that ought to be left to the Executive Government, it was that of conducting the arrangement with the clergy, and he did not think it was likly to forward the object of that negociation much, to shackle the negociations on both sides with a resolution of this nature. It was true that the plan was not yet formally before the Hause, but he would appeal to the House whether the plan of remuneration for Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, and other Clergy, was not distinctly explained. The words of the resolution indeed were general, but the language of the mover was explicit enough. It was competent to them to take the provision for the Clergy either out of the pockets of the people or the funds of the Established Church. This was the alternative proposed to them; for his part, he had strong objections to either. If hereafter it should be deemed expedient to adopt some such provision for the Roman Chatholic Clergy, he would shew that they could not be too cautious in deliberating upon the arrangement, when they knew, from the mouth of Dr. Doyle himself, the extreme degree of jealousy with which they looked upon any interference on the part of the Crown in matters with which the Pope, as the head of their religion, was in any way connected. He thought the House would have done better, if they had paused before they agreed to the Resolution for making a provision for the Catholic Clergy, and leaving that matter entirely to the Executive Govenment, who culd alone conduct it to a satisfactory result. He thought that the Chief Executive Officers should still be Protestand. It implied no degradation to the Catholic, nor would it lead to animosities which could interfere with the impartial administration of justice, to which every man in the community had an equal right. He was aware that much use had been made by the advocates of the Catholic Association of the alleged inequality in the administration of justice. But after all the evidence that had been gone into for the purpose of investigating that charge; the proposition was not made out. If it had been made out, or if he saw the slightes reason for supposing that such inequality really did exist, there was no concession that he would not consent to make, in order to give them that security which, as members of the State, they were entitled to demand from its laws. He would not deny that tho hopes of the Catholics had been excited by the great talents they had seen engaged in their favour. His Right Honorable Friend had advised him to relax his opposition, but he had heard no arguments which could induce him to take that view. On the grounds he had always stated, he still thought that exclusion to the extent he had described was necessary to the safety of the country. He prefered acting on the dictates of his own judgment, after having heard all that could be said on both sides of the question, to following the advice of any other persons. He thought it was due to himself, due to his public character, and due to his own consistency, to take the part he did; he did it with regret, as differing from gentlemen with whom, on all other questions, he had acted with the greatest cordiality, and for whom he had the highest respect [hear, hear!]. He took on himself the responsibibity which might belong to this line of conduct, but he had been no party to the hopes of the Chatholics, and it was his determenation to adhere to his duty, and oppose the measure.

Sir F. Blake said he was always at his post; he stood there as the unsolicited advocate of the Roman Chatholics [loud cries of question.]. They were entitled to an equali... rights and privileges [" Question, questi...]; and this he asserted boldly, even in the ...e of the Right Hon. Secretary for the Hon. Department. [The laughter and cries of question which prevailed, rendered the remainder of the Hon. Baronet's spheeh inaudible in the Gallery].

Colonel Forde supported the Bill, but the noise in the House rendered the Hon. Member almost totally inaudible in the Gallery.

The House then divided.

For the third reading.....	248
Against it.....	227
Majority in its favour....	21

The Bill was then read a theird time and passed.

The majority was received with considerable cheering.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at Two o'Clock

GAZETTE PRESS.